# ICONOGRAPHY OF THE BUDDHIST SCULPTURE OF ORISSA

## Vol. 2 (Plates)

To my mentors
Professor Ernst Scheyer and Dr. Sherman Lee

# ICONOGRAPHY OF THE BUDDHIST SCULPTURE OF ORISSA

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THOMAS EUGENE DONALDSON




INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

ABHINAV PUBLICATIONS

First published in India 2001



*Publishers*

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts
Janpath, New Delhi-110001

Shakti Malik
Abhinav Publications
E-37, Hauz Khas
New Delhi-110016 (INDIA)
Phones: 6566387, 6562784, 6524658
Fax: 91-11-6857009
e-mail: shakti@nde.vsnl.net.in
abhinav.abhinaf@axcess.net.in

ISBN 81-7017-375-2 (Set)
ISBN 81-7017-407-4 (Plates)

*Phototypeset in Garamond 10 pt. by*

Tara Chand Sons
Naraina, New Delhi-110028

*Printed at*

D.K. Fine Art Press Pvt. Ltd.
Ashok Vihar
Delhi

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my gratitude to graduate students Nida Marcinkevicius and George McCann for their help in preparing the bibliography and indexes for this manuscript. I am greatly indebted to B.K. Rath of the Orissa State Archaeology, G.C. Chauley of the Archaeological Survey of India, Bhubaneswar Circle, H.C. Das of the Orissa State Museum, and K.S. Behera of Utkal University for valuable information and help in locating various sites, and to Eskay Mohanty in helping me to reach these sites. I want to thank Sasanka Mohanty for taking photographs of the rock-cut images at Udayagiri. Janice Leoshko of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and Rob Linrothe of the University of Chicago made numerous valuable suggestions in respect to iconographic problems of specific images.

Field research for this manuscript was partially supported by the Research and Creative Activities Committee of Cleveland State University.

I especially want to thank Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan, Academic Director, and Dr. Lalit M. Gujral, Consultant, the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts for their invaluable help, encouragement, and financial assistance in securing a publisher and bringing this work to fruition.

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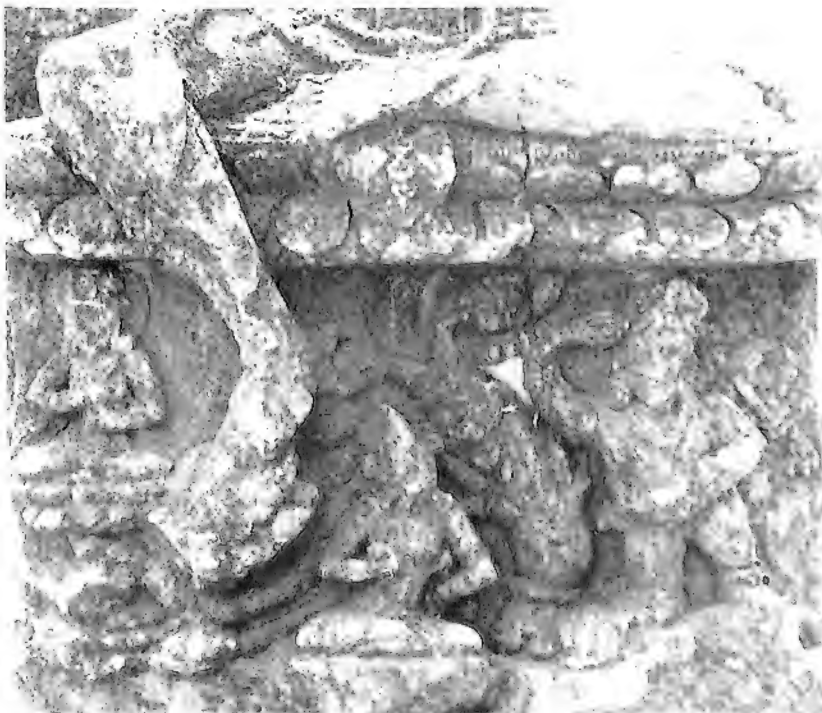


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Fig. 1. Bhubaneswar: railing pillar with *yakṣī*. 1st century B.C. (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar).



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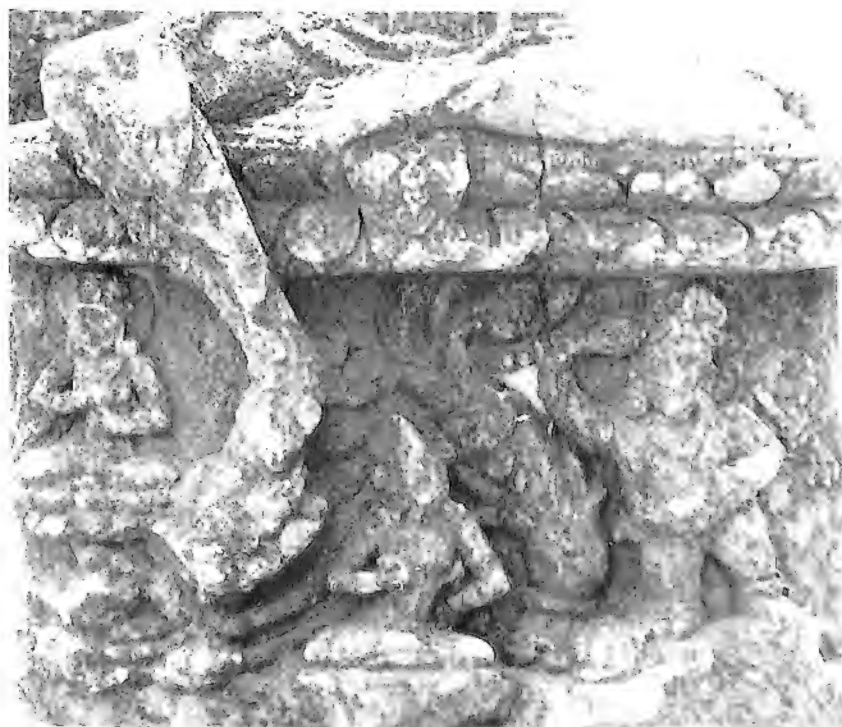


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Fig. 21. Lalitagiri: images in site Museum.



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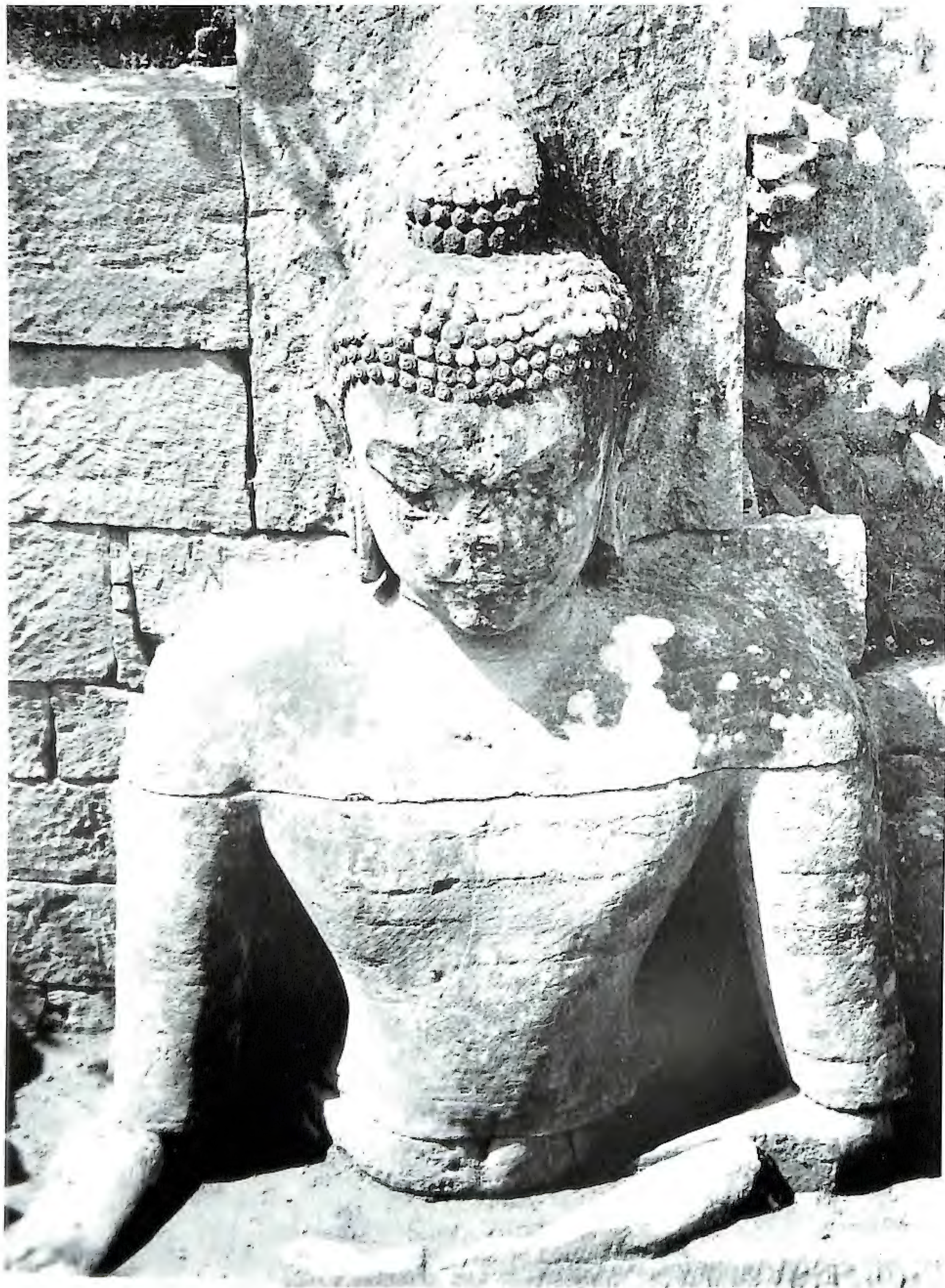


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Fig. 96. Khadipada: Buddha in *dharmacakra-mudrā*; 48 inches wide (broken). 8th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar).



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Fig. 89. Jājpur: S.D.O. compound; Buddha in *bhūmisparśa-mudrā* flanked by Mañjuvara and Avalokiteśvara (from Ratnagiri). 45 1/2 by 22 inches. Late 11th century.



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Fig. 107. G. Udayagiri (?): Mucilinda Buddha; 64 by 42 1/2 inches. 7th-8th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar).

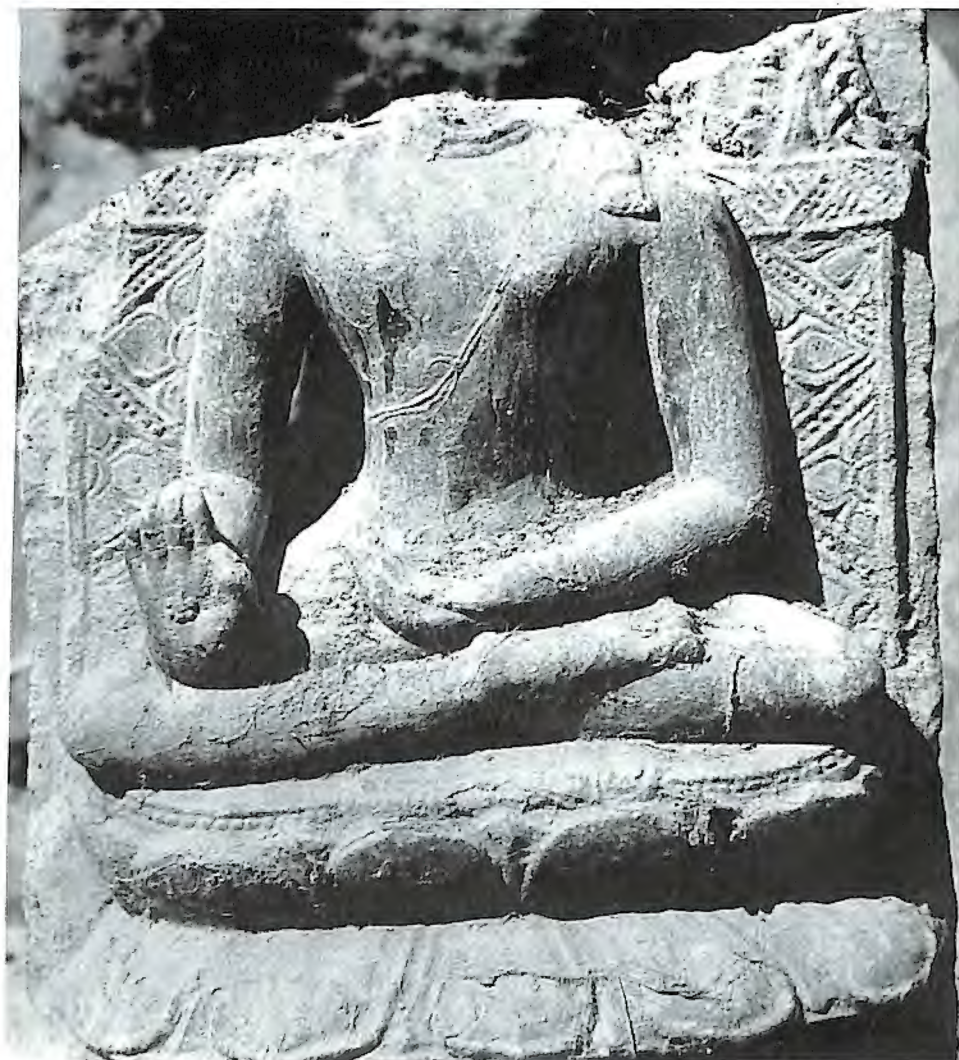


Fig. 109. Ayodhyā: headless image of Tathāgata Amoghasiddhi; 12 1/2 by 9 inches. Late 10th century.



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Fig. 117 Ratnagiri: Temple No. 4; badly worn or unfinished image of Vajrasattva: 51 3/8 by 26 1/8 inches. 10th century



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Fig. 119 Ratnagiri: Maitreya in *dharmacakra-mudrā*; 15 by 9 1/4 inches. 10th century (copyright ASI)





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Fig. 126c. Acutrajpur: bronze *stūpa*; Paṇḍara.

Fig. 126d. Acutrajpur: bronze *stūpa*; Yaśodhara (or Aśokakāntā-Mārīcī).



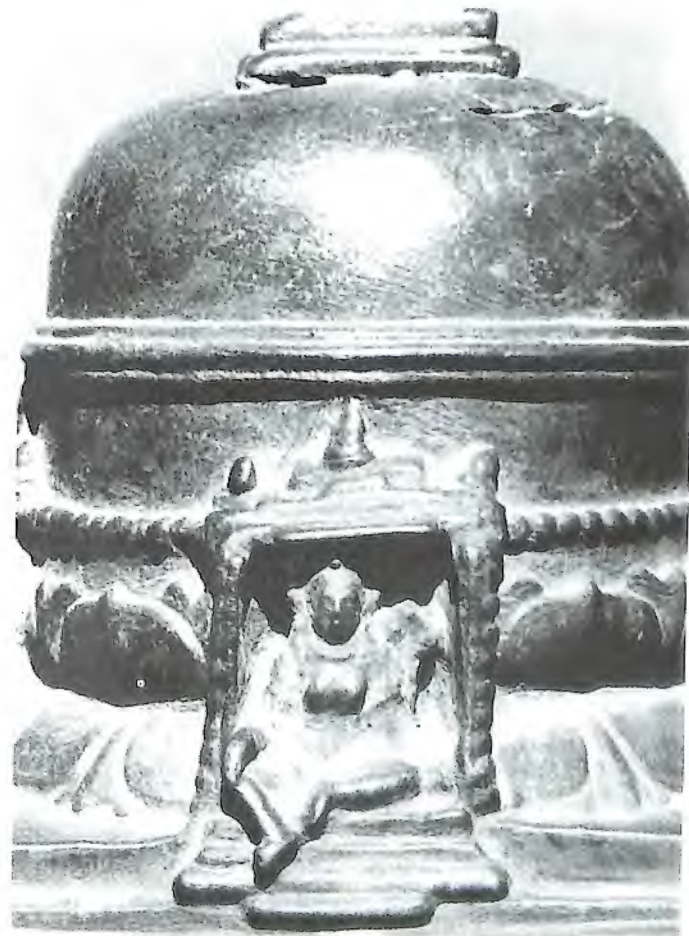




Fig. 127. Udayagiri: excavated *stūpa*; Tathāgata Akṣobhya flanked by Maitreya and Sarvanivaraṇaviṣkambhin (?). 62 by 39 1/2 inches. Mid-8th century.

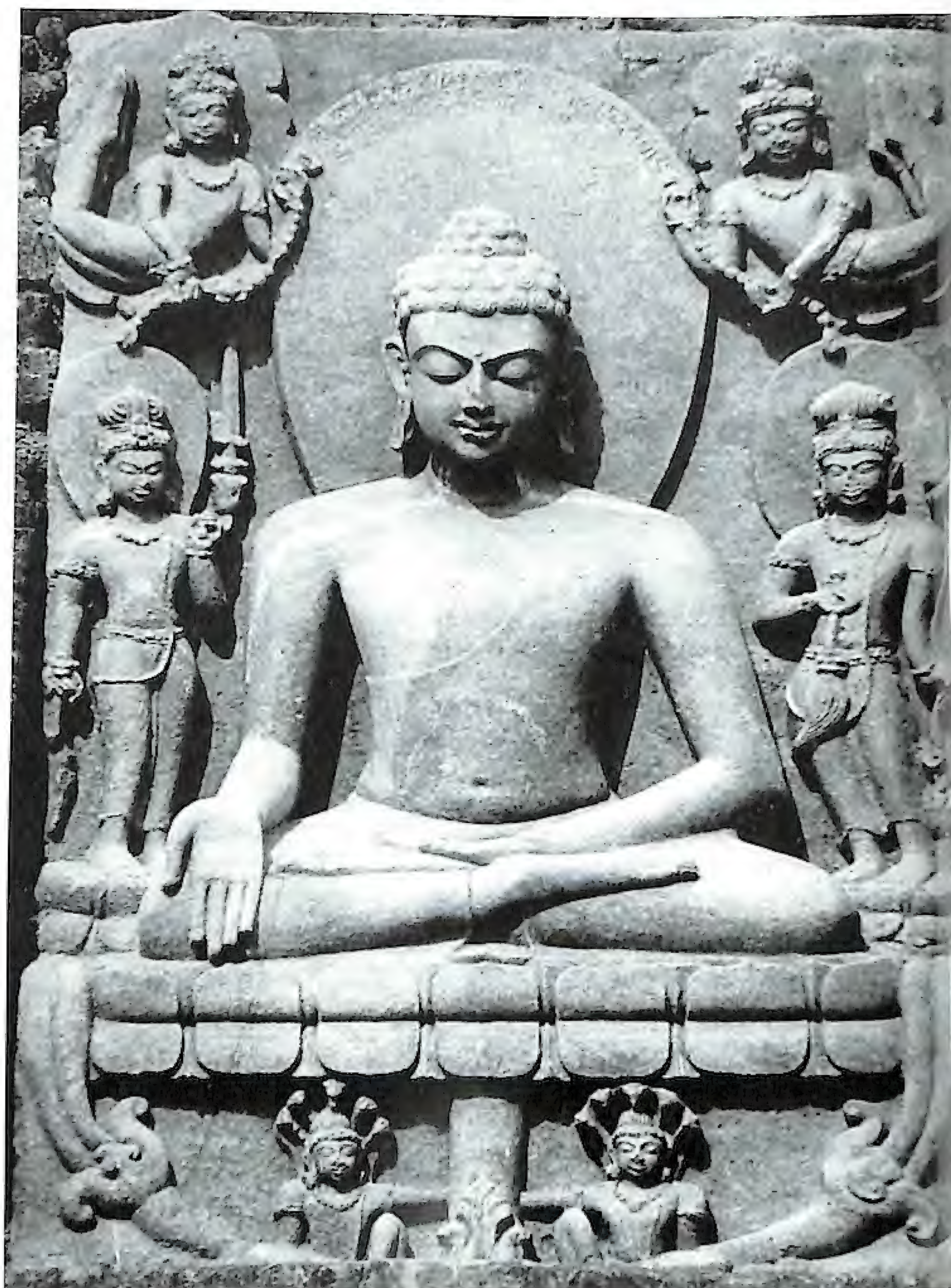


Fig. 128. Udayagiri: excavated *stūpa*; Tathāgata Ratnasaṁbhava flanked by Samantabhadra and Ākāśagarbha (?). 59 1/2 by 39 1/2 inches. Mid-8th century.



Fig. 129. Udayagiri: excavated *stūpa*; Tathāgata Amitābha flanked by Lokeśvara and Vajrapāṇi. 63 by 40 1/2 inches. Mid-8th century.

Fig. 130. Udayagiri: excavated *stūpa*; Abhisambodhi-Vairocana flanked by Mañjuśrī and Kṣitigarbha, 64 by 42 inches. Mid-8th century.



Fig. 131a. Udayagiri: Tathāgata Ratnasaṁbhava flanked by two Bodhisattvas; 50 by 33 inches (partly buried). Early 8th century.



Fig. 131b. Udayagiri: Tathagata Amitabha flanked by Lokesvara and Mañjusri; 54 inches high. Early 8th century (courtesy Patna Museum; acc. no. 6491)



Fig. 132a. Jājpur: S.D.O compound; Tathāgata Akṣobhya flanked by Vajrasattva, Vajrarāja, Vajrasādhu and Vajrarāga. 20 1/4 by 14 1/2 inches. 9th century, from Ratnagiri (copyright ASI).



Fig. 133. Ratnagiri: Buddha in *dharmacakra-mudrā* flanked by four Bodhisattvas (Avalokiteśvara and Vajrapāṇi above, Mañjuśri and Maitreya below); 17 by 11 1/2 inches, 10th century (copyright ASI).



Fig. 132b. Jājpur: S.D.O. compound; Tathagata Amitabha flanked by Vajradharma, Vajrabhasa (?) Vajrahetu and Vajratiksna. 19 1/2 by 13 3/4 inches, 9th century, from Ratnagiri (copyright ASI)



Fig. 134. Paikapada: Mallikeśvara temple; 4-armed Lakulīśa flanked by four disciples. 23 by 16 inches. Late 9th century.

Fig. 135. Bhubaneswar: Śiśireśvara temple; 4-armed Lakulīśa flanked by six disciples. 55 by 32 3/4 inches. 3rd-quarter of 8th century.



Fig. 137. Udayagiri: Aksobhya-*mandala*. 50 1/2 by 35 1/2 inches. 8th century (copyright Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada)

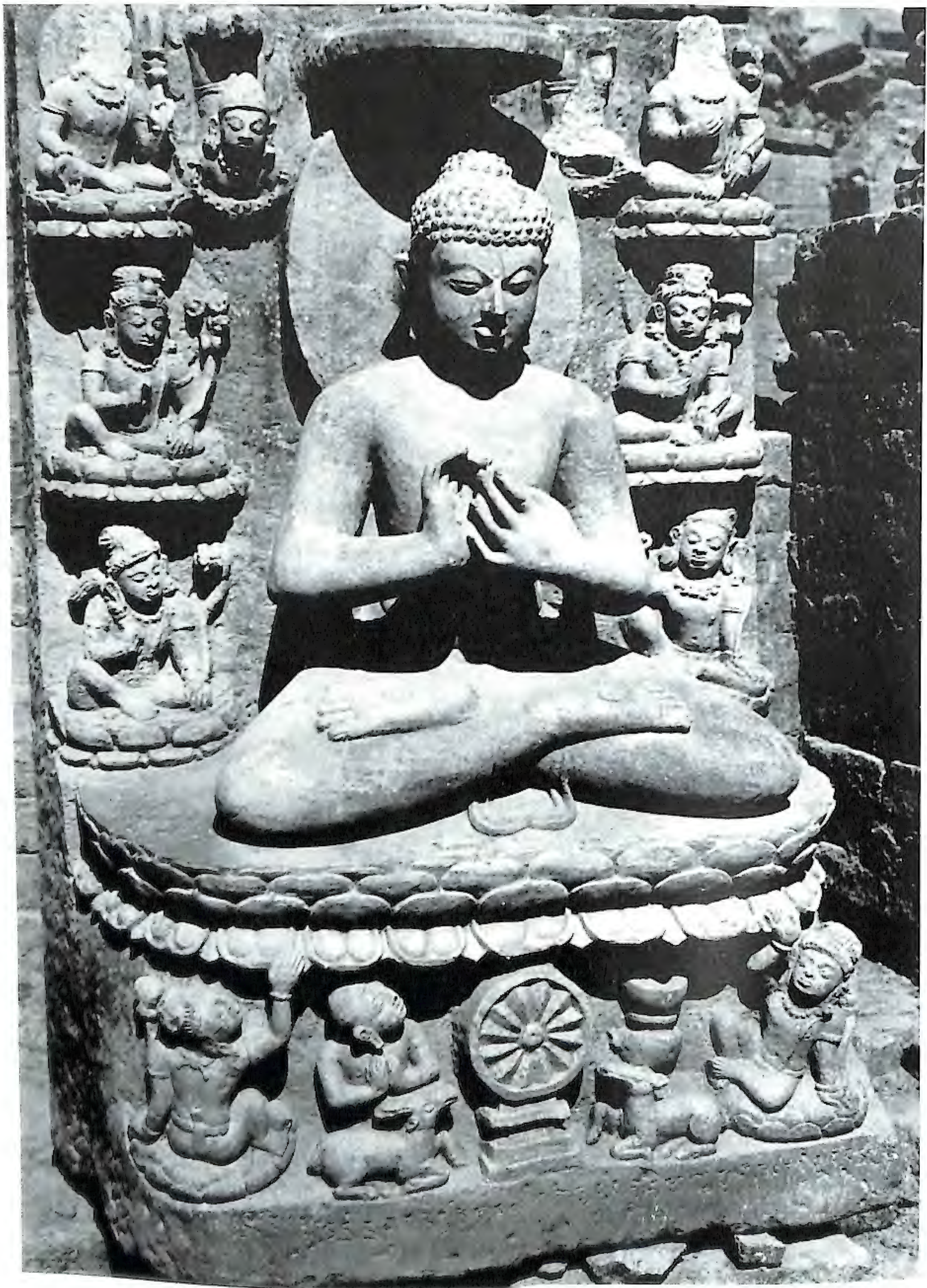


Fig. 136. Udayagiri: Vairocana-*maṇḍala*;
47 1/2 by 30 1/4 inches.
Mid-8th century.



Fig. 138. Udayagiri: Akṣobhya-*maṇḍala*; 45 by 31 inches (broken). 8th century.



Fig. 140. Udayagiri: rock-cut image of Mañjuśrī-*maṇḍala*; 38 1/2 by 31 3/4 inches. 8th century (photo by Sasanka Mohanty).



Fig. 139. Lalitagiri: Akṣobhya-*maṇḍala*; 29 1/2 by 30 inches (broken). 8th century.



Fig. 141. Ratnagiri: Vairocana/Vajrarāga-Mañjuśrī-*maṇḍala*; 45 1/2 by 27 inches. 9th century.

Fig. 142. Ratnagiri: Akṣobhya-*maṇḍala*; 31 3/8 by 22 3/4 inches. 9th century.



Fig. 143. Ratnagiri: Akṣobhya-*maṇḍala*; 30 1/2 by 19 3/4 inches. 9th century.



Fig. 144. Udayagiri: Mahāvairocana-*maṇḍala* with four *pūjopakaraṇas* at the four corners; 53 3/4 by 28 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 145a. Udayagiri: excavated *stūpa*: Maitreya as companion to Akṣobhya. Mid-8th century. See fig. 127.



Fig. 145b. Udayagiri: excavated *stūpa*: Sarvanivaraṇaviṣkambhin as companion to Akṣobhya. Mid-8th century. See fig. 127.

Fig. 145c. Udayagiri: excavated *stūpa*: Mañjuśrī as companion to Abhisambodhi-Vairocana. Mid-8th century. See fig. 130.



Fig. 145d. Udayagiri: excavated *stūpa*: Kṣitigarbha as companion to Abhisambodhi-Vairocana. Mid-8th century. See fig. 130.







Fig. 146a. Udayagiri: Vairocana-*maṇḍala*; Samantabhadra, Maitreya and Lokeśvara on back-slab. Mid-8th century. See fig. 136.

Fig. 146b. Udayagiri: Vairocana-*maṇḍala*; Ākāśagarbha, Vajrapāṇi and Mañjuśrī on back-slab. Mid-8th century. See fig. 136.



Fig. 146c. Udayagiri: Vairocana-*maṇḍala*; Kṣitigarbha. Mid-8th century.



Fig. 146d. Udayagiri: Vairocana-*maṇḍala*: Sarvanivaraṇaviṣkambhin. Mid-8th century.



Fig. 147a. Udayagiri: Akṣobhya-*maṇḍala*: Kṣitigarbha. 8th century.



Fig. 147b. Udayagiri: Akṣobhya-*maṇḍala*: Sarvanivaraṇaviṣkambhin. 8th century.

Fig. 148b. Ratnagiri: Vajrarāga/Vairocana-*maṇḍala*; Vajrapāṇi, Mañjuśrī, Sarvanivaraṇaviṣkambhin and Kṣitigarbha. 9th century.



Fig. 148a. Ratnagiri: Vajrarāga/Vairocana-*mandala*; Akāśagarbha, Samantabhadra, Maitreya and Lokesvara. 9th century.



Fig. 149a. Lalitagiri: Samantabhadra; 89 1/4 by 36 inches. Set A. 9th century.



Fig. 149b. Lalitagiri: Samantabhadra; 77 1/2 by 30 3/4 inches. Set B. 9th century.



Fig. 150a. Lalitagiri: Maitreya; 88 1/4 by 36 inches. Set A. 9th century



Fig. 150b. Lalitagiri: Maitreya; 60 by 33 inches (broken). Set B. 9th century.



Fig. 150c. Lalitagiri: Maitreya; 74 by 32 inches. Set C. Late 8th century.





Fig. 151c. Lalitagiri: Lokeśvara; 73 3/4 by 32 inches. Set C. Late 8th century.



Fig. 151a. Lalitagiri: Lokeśvara; 87 by 38 inches. Set A. 9th century.

Fig. 151b. Lalitagiri: Lokeśvara; 35 1/2 by 29 3/4 inches (broken). Set B. 9th century.



Fig. 152a. Lalitagiri: Kṣitigarbha; 86 by 36 inches. Set A. 9th century.



Fig. 152b. Lalitagiri: Kṣitigarbha; 77 3/4 by 32 inches. Set B. 9th century.



Fig. 152c Lalitagiri. Ksitigarbha; 74 1/4 by 32 inches. Set C. Late 8th century.



Fig. 153b Lalitagiri: Akasagarbha: 58 1/4 by 22 1/2 inches (broken). Set B. 9th century.



Fig. 153a. Lalitagiri: Akaśagarbha: 89 1/2 by 36 1/2 inches. Set A. 9th century (located at Mahāṅga)



Fig. 154a. Lalitagiri: Vajrapāṇi: 78 by 36 1/2 inches (broken) Set A. 9th century (courtesy Indian Museum, Calcutta)



Fig. 154b. Lalitagiri: Vajrapāṇi; 73 1/2 by 28 1/2 inches (broken). Set B. 9th century.



Fig. 155a. Lalitagiri: Mañjuśrī; 75 by 35 inches (broken). Set A. 9th century.



Fig. 155b. Lalitagiri: Mañjuśrī; 71 3/4 by 27 inches (broken). Set B. 9th century.



Fig. 155c. Lalitagiri: Mañjuśrī, 75 by 30 1/2 inches. Set C. Late 8th century



Fig. 156a. Lalitagiri: Sarvanivaraṇaviṣkambhin; 83 by 39 inches. Set A. 9th century (courtesy Indian Museum, Calcutta)



Fig. 156b. Lalitagiri: Sarvanivaraṇaviṣkambhin, 79 1/2 by 31 inches. Set B. 9th century




Fig. 157 Lalitagiri: Akāśagarbha; 57 1/2 by 29 inches. Set D. Late 8th century.



Fig. 158. Lalitagiri: Mañjuśrī/Ratnapāṇi/Candraprabha (?); 59 by 26 1/2 inches. Set D. Late 8th century.

Fig. 159. Acutrajpur: Ākāśagarbha (bronze): 4 inches high. 8th-9th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 251).





Fig. 160. Acutrajpur: Ksitigarbha (bronze): 4 1/8 inches high. 8th-9th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 313).

Fig. 161. Acutrajpur: Bodhisattva Ragavajra with a lotus supporting a *makara* (bronze): 6 3/4 inches high. 9th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 323).



Fig. 162. Udayagiri: standing Mañjuśri flanked by Yamari; 61 by 26 1/4 inches. 6th-7th century



Fig. 163. Solampur: Raghunatha temple; standing Mañjuśri flanked by Keśini and Upakeśini with 3-headed Yamari on the pedestal. 37 1/2 by 21 inches. 11th century



Fig. 164. Ratnagiri: Temple No. 5; sanctum image of standing Mañjuśrī flanked by Keśinī and Upakeśinī with *nāgas* on the pedestal. 92 1/2 by 35 3/4 inches. 8th-9th century.



Fig. 165. Ratnagiri: standing Mañjuśrī flanked by Keśinī and Upakeśinī; 78 by 39 1/2 inches. 9th century.



Fig. 166. Ratnagiri: Mañjuśrī seated in *lalitāsana*; 43 1/2 by 25 inches. Early 7th century.



Fig. 167. Lalitagiri: Mañjuśrī seated in *lalitāsana* with a seated goddess at each upper corner. 8th century.



Fig. 168. Amarāvatī-kaṭaka; Mañjuśrī seated in *lalitāsana*; 32 by 21 inches. 8th century.



Fig. 170. Vajragiri: Mañjuśrī seated in *lalitāsana*; 44 by 29 inches. 8th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar).



Fig. 169. Soro. Mañjuśrī seated in *lalitāsana*; 29 by 21 inches (broken). 9th century.



Fig. 171. Acutrajpur: Mañjuśrī seated in *lalitāsana* (bronze); 5 1/4 inches high. 10th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, acc. no. 321).



Fig. 172. Ratnagiri: Mahārājalīlā Mañjuśrī (bronze); 4 1/8 inches high. 10th century (copyright ASI).



Fig. 174. Ratnagiri: Mañjuvara or Mañjughoṣa Mañjuśrī seated in *bhadrāsana*; 19 1/4 by 15 inches (broken). 8th century



Fig. 173. Bhubaneswar: Mahārājalīlā Mañjuśrī; 50 by 35 1/2 inches (broken). 10th-11th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar).



Fig. 176. Ratnagiri: Mañjuvara Mañjuśrī in niche of monolithic *stūpa*; 8th-9th century.

Fig. 175. Vajragiri: Mañjuvara-Mañjuśrī; 22 3/4 by 27 inches (broken). 8th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar).





Fig. 178. Tārāpur: Mañjuvara Mañjuśrī; 14 1/2 by 7 inches. 10th-11th century.



Fig. 177. Khiching: Mañjuvara Mañjuśrī; late 10th century.



Fig. 179. Dondua-maṭha (Kalyanapur) Mañjughosa Mañjuśrī; 44 by 22 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 180. Acutrajpur: Arapacana Mañjuśri (bronze); 5 7/8 inches high. 9th-10th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 256).



Fig. 181. Durgāpur: Arapacana Mañjuśrī; 17 by 9 1/2 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 182. Khiching: Arapacana Mañjuśrī; late 10th century (courtesy Baripada Museum)



Fig. 183. Ratnagiri: Vajrarāga/Amitābha-Mañjuśrī (or Vairocana); 30 3/4 by 18 1/2 inches. 9th century.



Fig. 184. Ratnagiri: Temple No. 4; Vajrarāga-Mañjuśrī (or Vairocana) flanked by Yamāntaka (or Acala). 64 7/8 by 36 1/2 inches. 10th century (copyright ASI).



Fig. 185. Aragarh (Haripur): 3-headed, 4-armed Bodhisattva in *dhyāna-mudrā* (Vajrarāga Mañjuśrī?). 15 1/2 by 10 5/8 inches. Late 10th or early 11th century.



Fig. 186. Amaraprasadgarh: 3-headed, 6-armed Guhya-Mañjuvajra Mañjuśrī; 47 by 26 inches. 10th-11th century.



Fig. 187. Khadipadā: Avalokiteśvara Padmapāṇi; 52 by 22 3/4 inches. Late 8th century dedicatory inscription on back (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar)



Fig. 188. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; Avalokiteśvara Padmapāṇi as attendant on Buddha in sanctum. 58 inches high. Second-half of 8th century.



Fig. 189a. Jājpur: S.D.O. compound; Avalokiteśvara. 197 by 62 inches (broken). Late 8th century.



Fig. 189b. Jājpur: S.D.O. compound; Avalokiteśvara; detail of head and torso.



Fig. 190. Udayagiri: rock-cut image of Avalokiteśvara; 71 1/2 by 31 inches. 8th century (photo by Sasanka Mohanty).



Fig. 191. Udayagiri: rock-cut image of Bodhisattva holding a *nīlotpala* (?); 66 1/2 by 28 inches. 8th century (photo by Sasanka Mohanty).



Fig. 192. Ganjam: Khandeśvara Mahādeva temple compound; 4-armed Avalokiteśvara flanked by Hayagrīva and 5 goddesses. 43 by 42 inches. 9th century.

Fig. 194. Solampur: Śānteśvarī Thākurāṇī compound; broken image of Avalokiteśvara; 9th-10th century.

Fig. 193. Kapila: Vajra-Mahākālī temple compound; Avalokiteśvara flanked by Tārā and Bhṛkuṭī. 60 by 28 inches. 9th-10th century.







Fig. 195. Singhapur: Narayana temple compound; Avalokiteśvara. 48 by 28 inches (broken). 10th century (photo by B.K. Rath).



Fig. 196. Singhapur: Nārāyaṇa temple compound; Avalokiteśvara. 42 by 24 inches (broken). 10th century (photo by B.K. Rath).

Fig. 198. Ayodhyā: Khuṭiā temple; Cintāmaṇi Lokeśvara with Cintāmaṇicakra Avalokiteśvara. 40 1/2 by 28 inches. Late 10th century.



Fig. 197. Badagada (Bhubaneswar): Cintāmaṇi Lokeśvara; 54 by 30 inches (without head). 10th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar).



Fig. 199. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; Lokeśvara seated in *lalitāsana*. Second-half of 8th century.



Fig. 200. Vajragiri: Lokeśvara seated in *lalitāsana* with upside-down figure on back-slab; 17 1/2 by 12 1/2 inches. 8th century.



Fig. 201 Acutrajpur: Lokeśvara (bronze); 10 5/8 inches high. 10th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 242).



Fig. 202. Acutrajpur: Lokeśvara (bronze); 3 3/8 inches high. 11th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 302).



Fig. 203. Cuttack (?): Lokeśvara with Sudhanakumāra and Bhṛkuṭi on the pedestal and a Tathāgata Buddha at each upper corner of the back-slab; 35 inches high. 8th-9th century (courtesy Patna Museum, acc. no. 1357; copyright AIIS, Varanasi).



Fig. 204. Banpur: Dakṣaprajāpati temple compound; Lokeśvara with Sūcimukha on the pedestal. 30 inches high. 10th-11th century.



Fig. 205. Balasore: Bāṇeśvara temple; Avalokiteśvara seated in *lalitāsana*. 8 by 5 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 206. Acutrajpur: Avalokiteśvara seated in *vajraparyaṅka* (bronze); 4 3/8 inches high. 9th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 267).

Fig. 207. Ratnagiri: *stūpa* no. 97; Cintāmaṇicakra Avalokiteśvara holding a *kalpavṛkṣa* issuing from a *ghaṭa*. 10th century.



Fig. 208. Ayodhyā: Cintāmaṇicakra Avalokiteśvara as an attendant to Cintāmaṇi Lokeśvara. Late 10th century. See fig. 198.





Fig. 209. Khiching: lower half of Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara image with an inscription on the pedestal; 31 by 32 3/4 inches. 11th century.



Fig. 211. Ratnagiri: Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara; 48 1/2 by 24 inches. Late 10th century.

Fig. 210. Acutrajpur: Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara; 20 by 12 inches. Early 10th century.





Fig. 213. Nāgaspur: Sāta Bhauni shrine; Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara; 35 by 20 inches. Late 11th century.



Fig. 212 Ratnagiri (?): Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara; 48 by 25 inches. 11th century (courtesy Indian Museum, Calcutta).




Fig. 214. Rāṇibandh: Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara; 39 by 21 1/2 inches. 11th century (courtesy Baripada Museum).



Fig. 215. Balasore: Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara fixed to a wall within the city; 72 1/2 by 36 inches. 11th century (from Kasba).



Fig. 216. Balasore: Fakir Mohana College compound; Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara. 70 1/2 by 43 1/2 inches (broken). 11th century (from Kasbā).



Fig. 212. Ratnagiri (?): Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara; 48 by 25 inches. 11th century (courtesy Indian Museum, Calcutta).



Fig. 214. Rāṇibandh: Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara, 39 by 21 1/2 inches. 11th century (courtesy Baripada Museum)



Fig. 215. Balasore: Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara fixed to a wall within the city; 72 1/2 by 36 inches. 11th century (from Kasba).



Fig. 216. Balasore: Fakir Mohana College compound; Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara. 70 1/2 by 43 1/2 inches (broken). 11th century (from Kasbā).



Fig. 212 Ratnagiri (?): Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara; 48 by 25 inches. 11th century (courtesy Indian Museum, Calcutta).




Fig. 214. Rāṇibandh: Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara; 39 by 21 1/2 inches. 11th century (courtesy Baripada Museum).



Fig. 215. Balasore: Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara fixed to a wall within the city; 72 1/2 by 36 inches. 11th century (from Kasba).

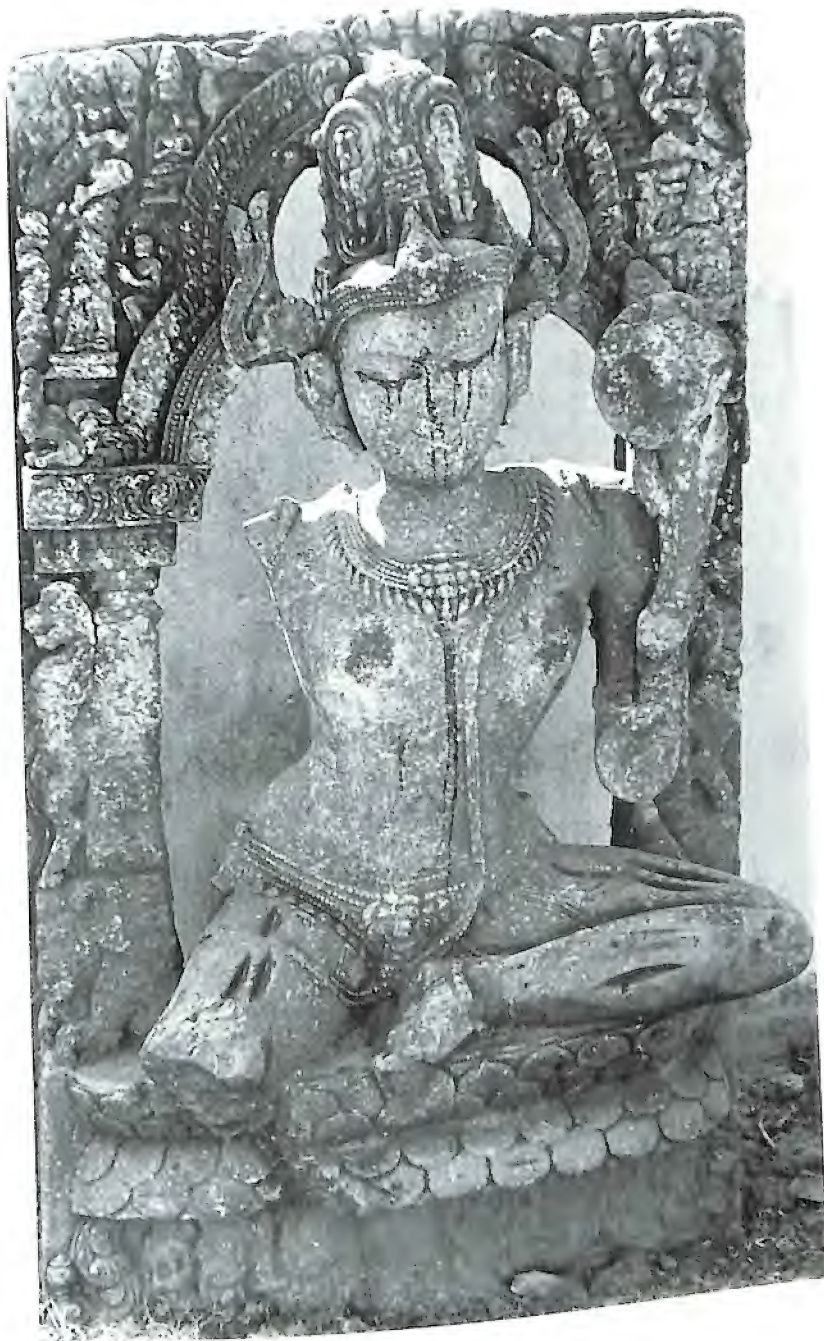


Fig. 216. Balasore: Fakir Mohana College compound; Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara. 70 1/2 by 43 1/2 inches (broken). 11th century (from Kasbā).



Fig. 217 Bañchua: Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara: 37 by 19 3/4 inches. Late 11th or early 12th century.



Fig. 218. Deogaon: Kosaleśvara temple: Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara. Late 11th or early 12th century



Fig. 219. Mudupur: Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara with Sudhanakumāra and Hayagrīva reversed in alignment; 38 by 21 inches. Late 11th-early 12th century.



Fig. 220. Bāṇeśwarnāsi: Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara; 63 1/4 by 31 inches. Late 11th-early 12th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar).

Fig. 221. Vajragiri: Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara; 69 by 39 inches. 11th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar).

Fig. 222. Orasāhi: Ḍākeśvarī-*pīṭha*; Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara; 38 by 25 1/2 inches (broken). 11th century.







Fig. 227. Jājpur: Siddheśvara temple; 4-armed Bodhisattva seated in *vajraparyaṅka* (Vajradharma?). 18 by 10 inches. 10th-11th century (from Solaṁpur?).



Fig. 229. Udayagiri: Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara/Mahākaruṇa flanked by Tārā and Hayagrīva below and by Sudhanakumāra and Bhṛkuṭī above; 80 by 43 inches (broken). 8th-9th century inscription mentioning Padmasaṁbhava is engraved on the back.



Fig. 228 Ratnagiri. Ṣaḍakṣarī-Lokeśvara: 11 3/4 inches high. 11th century (copyright ASI)



Fig. 230. Udayagiri: Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśara/ Mahākaruṇa flanked by Tārā and Hayagrīva below; 66 1/2 inches high (broken). 8th-9th century (courtesy Patna Museum, acc. no. 6490).



Fig. 233. Kendrapara: Jaṭa-mukuṭa Lokesvara Mahakaruṇa flanked by Tara and Havagriva; 38 by 24 inches. 8th-9th century

Fig. 231 Naṭara: Jaṭa-mukuṭa Lokesvara Mahakaruṇa flanked by Tara and Havagriva; 54 by 21 inches 9th century



Fig. 232. Ratnagiri: Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara/ Mahākaruṇa: 34 by 16 1/2 inches. 9th century.



Fig. 234. Jājpur: Siddheśvara temple; Puruṣottama-Viṣṇu flanked by *cakra-puruṣa* and *gadā-devī*. 32 by 18 inches. 8th-9th century.



Fig. 235. Ratnagiri: Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara/ Mahākaruṇa flanked by a *preta* and Hayagrīva. 52 1/2 by 29 1/4 inches. Second-half of 8th century.



Fig. 236. Cuttack: Solapuamā compound; Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara/ Mahākaruṇa (from Udayagiri) flanked by Tārā and Hayagrīva below and by Akṣobhya and Ratnasaṁbhava above. 56 by 27 inches. Early 9th century.



Fig. 237. Paradipgarh: Pareśvara temple; Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara/ Mahākaruṇa flanked by Hayagrīva. 10-11th century.

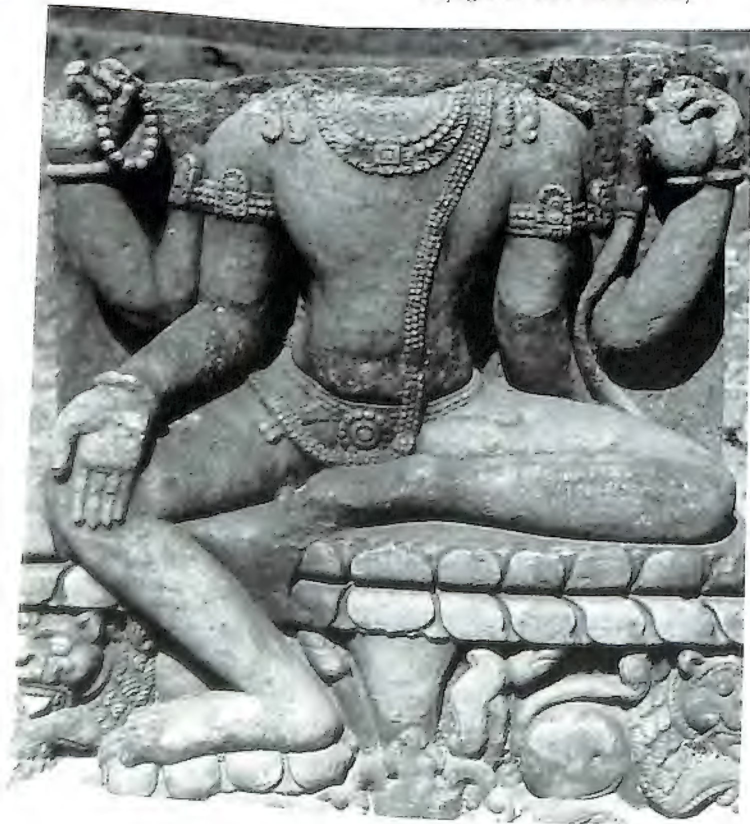


Fig. 239. Udayagiri: Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara/ Mahākaruṇa; 29 by 26 1/4 inches (broken). 7th-8th century.

Fig. 238. Paradipgarh: Lokanātha temple, Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara Mahākaruṇa; 79 by 43 inches (pedestal partly buried). Late 8th century.



Fig. 240. Ratnagiri: Temple 7; Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara/Mahākaruṇa flanked by Akṣobhya and Ratnasaṁbhava above. 47 1/2 by 35 inches. 8th-9th century.



Fig. 241. Kuruma: Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara/Mahākaruṇa; 23 by 15 1/2 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 242. Baḍa-Tārā: Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara/Mahākaruṇa; 22 1/2 by 14 inches. 10th century



Fig. 243. Acutrajpur: Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara/Mahākaruṇa (bronze); 5 1/8 inches high. 10th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 283).



Fig. 245. Ratnagiri: Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara Mahākaruṇa flanked by Tārā and Bhṛkuṭī; 22 inches high. 10th-11th century (copyright ASI).



Fig. 244. Avana: Jaṭa-mukuṭa Lokeśvara Mahākaruṇa; 21 by 11 inches 9th-10th century



Fig. 246. Solampur: Śānteśvarī Thākurāṃ compound; 4-armed Amoghapāśa Lokeśvara seated in *lalitāsana*. 37 1/2 by 21 1/2 inches. Late 8th-early 9th century



Fig. 247 Udayagiri (?): 4-armed Saṅkhanātha Lokeśvāra flanked by Tārā and Hayagrīva; 72 by 33 inches; 9th century (copyright Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, The Avery Brundage Collection)



Fig. 248. Udayagiri: 4-armed Amoghapaśa Lokeśvara flanked by two goddesses above with Vajrapāṇi, 7 Manuṣi Buddhas and Maitreya at the top; 68 by 48 inches (broken). 8th-9th century



Fig. 250. Ratnagiri: 4-armed Amoghapāśa Lokeśvara flanked by Tārā, Hayagrīva and Bhṛkuṭī below and by two goddesses above (broken off). 87 1/2 by 58 inches (with head). 9th century.



Fig. 251. Ratnagiri: 4-armed Amoghapaśa Lokeśvara with Hayagrīva, flanked by Tārā and Bhṛkuṭī below and by Amitabha and Akṣobhya above. 76 by 37 1/4 inches. 8th-9th century.



Fig. 249. Ratnagiri: 4-armed Amoghapasa Lokeśvara flanked by Tara and Hayagriva below and two goddesses above on broken section (one missing). 96 by 48 inches (with head). 8th-9th century.

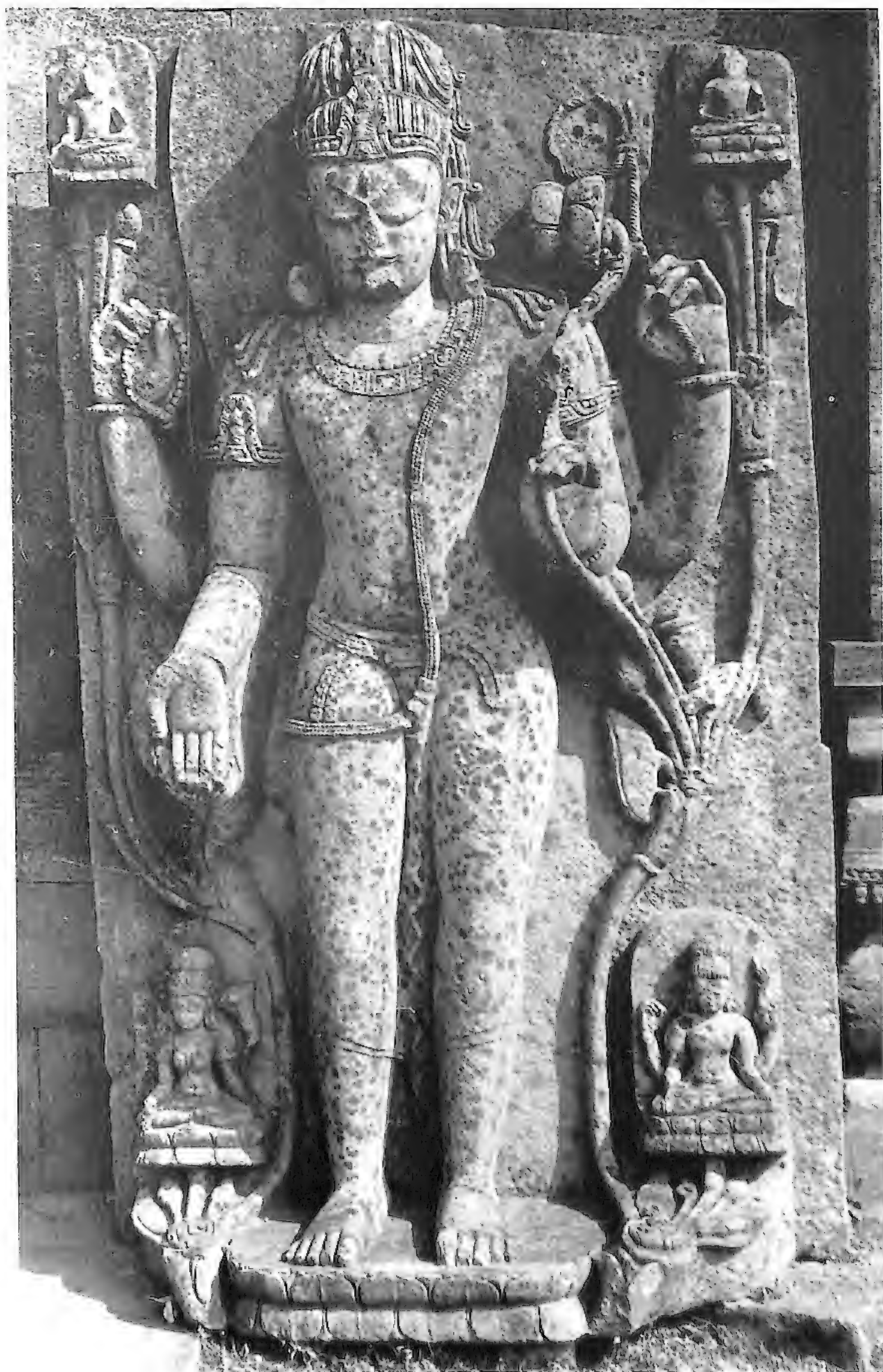


Fig. 252. Ratnagiri: 4-armed Amoghapāśa Lokeśvara flanked by Tārā and Bhṛkuṭi below and by Akṣobhya and Amitābha above. 75 1/2 by 45 inches (top missing). 8th century



Fig. 253. Udayagiri: 4-armed Sugatisandarśana Lokeśvara flanked by Tārā and Bhṛkuṭī below and by two goddesses above with 7 Mānuṣī Buddhas flanked by Bodhisattvas at the top; 109 inches high. 9th century (courtesy Patna Museum; acc. no. 6589).

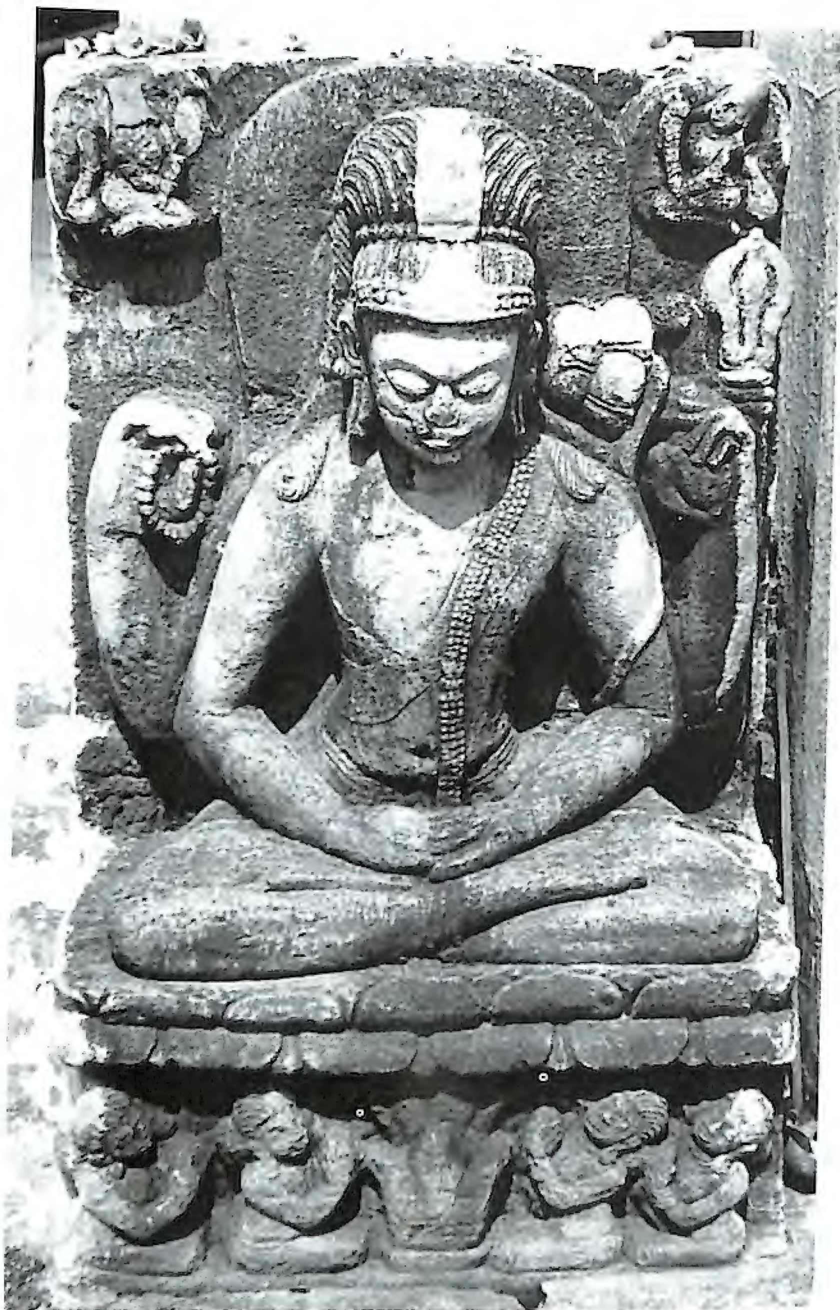


Fig. 254. Cuttack: Solapuamā compound; 4-armed Sugatisandarśana Lokeśvara (?) in *dhyāna-mudrā* (?) from Udayagiri. 34 by 21 inches. 9th century.



Fig. 255. Paikapada: Mallikeśvara temple; Yoga Dakṣiṇāmurti Śiva. 22 1/2 by 14 1/2 inches. Late 9th century.





Fig. 257b. Bhubaneswar: Megheśvara temple; Hālāhala Lokeśvara detail.

Fig. 257a. Bhubaneswar: Megheśvara temple; Hālāhala Lokeśvara. 35 1/2 by 24 inches. 11th-12th century.



Fig. 256. Dharmaśālā: 6-armed Sugatisandarśana Lokeśvara flanked by four companion deities; 44 by 22 inches. Late 9th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar)



Fig. 258. Udayagiri (?): upper half of image of Vajrapāṇi; 30 inches wide. 8th century (Musee Guimet, Paris; copyright Photo R.M.N.).



Fig. 259. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; Vajrapani as attendant to Buddha. 57 inches high. Second-half of 8th century



Fig. 258. Udayagiri (?), upper half of image of Vajrapani; 30 inches wide; 8th century (Musee Guimet, Paris; copyright Photo R.M.N.).



Fig. 259. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1:
Vajrapāṇi as attendant to
Buddha. 57 inches high.
Second-half of 8th century



Fig. 260. Ayodhyā: Khuṭiā temple; Vajrapāṇi or Mañjuśrī flanked by Sudhanakumāra and Yamāri. 40 1/2 by 27 1/2 inches. Late 10th century.



Fig. 261. Lalitagiri: Vajrapāṇi with flanking attendants; 37 1/4 by 26 1/2 inches. 8th century.



Fig. 262 Udayagiri: Vajrapani; 51 by 35 1/2 inches; 8th century



Fig. 263 Ratnagiri: Monastery 1: 4-armed Vajrapāṇi flanked by a *preta* and Hayagrīva/Mahābala (?) below with Akṣobhya and Ratnasaṁbhava above; 49 1/2 by 27 1/2 inches. Second-half of 8th century.



Fig. 264 Vajragiri: 4-armed Vajrapāṇi flanked by a female and male attendant; 54 by 30 inches. 8th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar).



Fig. 266. Ratnagiri: Heruka in *stūpa* niche.

Fig. 267. Ratnagiri: Heruka in *stūpa* niche.



Fig. 265. Acutrajpur: Heruka (bronze); 5 inches high; 10th-11th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 296).



Fig. 268. Ratnagiri: Heruka; 64 1/2 by 32 inches. 10th-11th century.



Fig. 269. Balasore: Bāṇeśvara temple. Bhairava; 14 by 8 1/2 inches (broken). 10th century.




Fig. 270. Chaudar: Heruka; 21 1/4 by 11 1/2 inches. 11th-12th century (courtesy University Museum, Sambalpur).



Fig. 271. Deogaon: Kosaleśvara temple; 2-armed Bhairava dancing on a corpse. 14th century.



Fig. 272. Ghanteśvara (Baḍa Beguniāpada): 2-armed Bhairava trampling two corpses; 66 by 36 1/2 inches (partially buried). 10th century.



Fig. 274. Ratnagiri: 12-armed Sambara; 35 1/2 by 20 inches. 10th-11th century (courtesy National Museum, New Delhi).



Fig. 273. Ratnagiri: 12-armed Sambara (detail). 49 inches high. 11th century (courtesy Patna Museum, acc. no. 6505).



Fig. 275. Nasikakotian: Khandeśvara Mahādeva temple; 10-armed Bhairava in *ālīḍha* above a corpse. 41 by 19 inches. 11th century.



Fig. 277. Ratnagiri: 2-armed Kṛṣṇa-Yamāri (bronze); 3 1/4 inches high. 9th-10th century (copyright ASI).



Fig. 276. Acutrajpur: Vajrahuṅkāra trampling Kālarātri and Bhairava (bronze); 18 5/8 inches high (without missing umbrella). Second-half of 10th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 239).



Fig. 278. Ratnagiri: 3-headed, 6-armed deity in *pratyālīḍha* on short-legged animal (Yamāri or Havagrīva?); 39 1/2 by 23 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 279. Kuruma: 3-headed, multi-armed Yamāntaka standing on buffalo-mount; 60 by 27 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 280. Ratnagiri: 3-headed, 6-armed Mahākāla trampling two prostrate figures; 34 1/2 inches high. 10th century (courtesy Patna Museum; acc. no. 6506).



Fig. 281. Kasbā: Bāsulī Thākurāṇi shrine; 2-armed deity in *pratyālīḍha* on a corpse surrounded by 8 *yoginīs* (Mahākāla?). 37 by 20 1/4 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 282. Kapila: Vajra-Mahākālī temple; 2-armed Mahākāla in sanctum worshipped as Mahākālī. 11th century.



Fig. 283. Ratnagiri: Aṣṭamahabhava Tara; 64 by 41 1/2 inches. Late 8th century



Fig. 284. Ratnagiri: Aṣṭamahabhaya Tārā; 57 1/2 inches high. Late 10th-early 11th century (courtesy Patna Museum, acc. no. 6502; copyright AIIS, Varanasi)

Fig. 285. Shergarh Patana: Ugra-Tārā shrine. Aṣṭamahabhava Tara. 48 by 25 inches. Late 11th-early 12th century (courtesy Sri S. Senapati).



Fig. 287. Kaupur: Tārā flanked by Sudhanakumara and Ekajaṭā: 58 by 21 inches. Late 9th-early 10th century.



Fig. 286. Ratnagiri: Tārā flanked by Sudhanakumāra and Ekajaṭā; 67 1/2 by 26 inches, 8th century (copyright Brooklyn Museum)



Fig. 288. Solampur: Raghunatha temple: Sita/Tara flanked by Aśokakāntā-Mārīcī and Mahāmayurī (?). 51 1/4 by 24 1/2 inches. Late 9th-early 10th century



Fig. 289. Nāgaspur: Sata Bhauni shrine; Tārā dispensing prosperity. 44 by 22 inches. Late 11th century.



Fig. 290. Adasapur: Svapneśvara Mahadeva compound; Tara dispensing prosperity. Late 11th-early 12th century.



Fig. 292. Ratnagiri: Tārā; 20 inches high. 8th-9th century (courtesy Patna Museum, acc. no. 6504; copyright AIIS, Varanasi)



Fig. 291. Acutrajpur: Tārā (bronze).
6 1/8 inches high. 9th century
(courtesy Orissa State Museum,
Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 278).




Fig. 293. Lalitagiri: Tārā; 55 by 28 inches.
9th century.



Fig. 295. Khangara (Khaḍipadā): Tārā; 18 3/4 by 10 1/2 inches. 9th century.



Fig. 294. Acutrajpur: Bālukeśvara temple; Tārā. 22 by 13 1/2 inches. 9th century.



Fig. 296. Ali (Aul): Lakṣmī-Varāha temple compound; Tārā. 44 by 26 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 297 Ayodhyā: Tārā; 30 1/2 by 14 1/2 inches. Late 10th century.

Fig. 298. Khiching: Tārā; late 10th-early 11th century (courtesy Baripada Museum).



Fig. 299. Acutrajpur: Tārā (bronze); 5 inches high. 8th-9th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 309).



Fig. 300. Paradipgarh: Lokanātha temple: Tārā. 13 1/2 by 7 inches. 11th century.



Fig. 301. Ratnāgiri: Tārā or Ārya-Sarasvatī seated on a *siṁhāsana*; 32 3/4 by 27 inches (broken); 11th century.



Fig. 302. Bhubaneswar: Siṁhanāda-Tārā (?); late 11th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar).



Fig. 303. Dharmaśālā (Jaraka Crossing): seated Tārā (Tāriṇī) flanked by Aśokakāntā-Mārīcī (?) and Ekajaṭā; 24 by 13 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 304. Sundāragram: seated Tara (Vilasuni); 29 1/2 by 14 1/2 inches. 11th century.

Fig. 305 Banpur: Tikirai temple: Khadiravani Tara with five Tathāgata Buddhas at the top and a *preta* at the base. 85 1/2 by 45 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 306. Acutrajpur: Khadiravani Tārā; 37 by 19 inches, 11th century (courtesy Godavaris Vidyapitha).



Fig. 307. Bāneśwarnāsi: Khadiravaṇī Tārā; 66 inches high. 11th century (courtesy Patna Museum, acc. no. 3745; copyright AIIS, Varanasi).



Fig. 308. Acutrajpur: Tārā seated in *vajraparyaṅka*/Mahattari Tārā (bronze); 6 inches high. 9th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 331).



Fig. 309a. Kaduapara (Tiadi-sābi): Mahattari-Tārā (bronze); 2 by 1 1/2 inches. 11th-12th century.



Fig. 309b. Kaduapara (Tiadi-sabi): Mahattari Tara: back-view.



Fig. 311. Sonepur: Sureśvari compound; Mahāśrī-Tārā or Prajñāpāramitā flanked by Mañjughoṣa (?) and Mañjuvara. 21 1/2 by 15 inches. Late 10th century.



Fig. 310. Ratnagiri: Mahattarī- or Varada-Tārā with five Tathāgata Buddhas flanked by Lokeśvara and Mañjughoṣa at the top; 54 by 29 1/4 inches. Late 10th century.



Fig. 312. Jājpur: Varāha temple; 4-armed Dhanada Tārā flanked by six Bodhisattvas (?); 28 1/2 by 13 1/2 inches. 11th-12th century.



Fig. 313. Bhubaneswar: Kapileśvara temple: 4-armed Dhanada-Tārā (or Pārvatī) in an exterior niche. 12th-13th century (photo by S.K. Mohanty).



Fig. 315. Lalitagiri (?): Durgottāriṇī-Tārā flanked by Sudhanakumāra and Ekajaṭā on the pedestal and by Ārya-Sarasvatī, Mahattarī-Tārā and Bhṛkuṭī above with Akṣobhya and Amitābha at the upper corners; 64 by 36 inches. 9th century (courtesy Indian Museum, Calcutta).



Fig. 314. Solampur: 4-armed Sita-Tārā flanked by Mārīcī and Mahāmāyūrī with Mañjuśrī (?) and Avalokiteśvara at the top; 21 by 13 3/4 inches. 9th century.



Fig. 316. Ratnagiri: 4-armed standing Durgottarini-Tārā; 64 by 36 inches. 9th century (unfinished?).



Fig. 317. Garedipañcana: Buddhanātha Śiva temple; Pārvatī. 40 by 19 1/2 inches. Mid-13th century.



Fig. 318. Acutrajpur: 3-headed, 6-armed Tārā seated in *sattvaparyaṅka* (bronze); 5 1/8 inches high. 10th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 282).



Fig. 319. Ratnagiri: Vajra-Tārā dislodged from a monolithic *stūpa*; 9 inches high. 10th-11th century (copyright ASI).



320. Ayodhya: Uttaresvara Mahadeva temple. Vajra Tara with four female companions (*pujopakaranas*). 32 by 16 inches. Late 10th-early 11th century

Fig. 321. Ayodhyā: Uttareśvara Mahādeva temple; Vajra-Tārā; detail.



Fig. 322. Acutrajpur: Pāṇḍarā (bronze): 3 1/4 inches high. 9th-10th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 307).



Fig. 323. Ayodhyā: Prajñā of Ratnasaṁbhava (?), 10th century.



Fig. 324. Ratnagiri: Ārya-Sarasvatī; 17 1/4 by 11 1/4 inches. 11th century (copyright ASI).



Fig. 325. Nāgaspur: Sāta Bhauni shrine; Ārya-Sarasvatī. 44 by 23 1/2 inches. Late 11th century.



Fig. 326. Bāneśwarnāsi: Prajñāpāramitā, with hands wrongly restored, flanked by female attendants below and Bodhisattvas above while Vajrasattva is on the pedestal. 61 1/2 by 30 inches. 11th century.



Fig. 327. Tārapur: Prajñāpāramitā with five Tathāgata Buddhas at the top. 31 1/2 by 14 1/2 inches. 11th century.



Fig. 328. Mañgalapur: Prajñāpāramitā flanked by male attendants with the five Tathagata Buddhas above and Vajrasattva on the pedestal; 50 1/4 by 25 1/4 inches. Second-half of 11th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar).



Fig. 330. Ratnagiri: *stūpa* no. 226 (south niche): 4-armed Cundā. 9th century.



Fig. 329 Nagaspur: Sata Bhauni shrine: Prajñāpāramitā. 26 1/4 by 16 inches. Late 11th century.



Fig. 331. Acutrajpur: 4-armed Cundā (bronze); 4 1/2 inches high. 8th-9th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 253).



Fig. 332. Acutrajpur: 6-armed Cunda (bronze); 9 3/4 inches high. 9th-10th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 270).

Fig. 334. Udayagiri? 12-armed Cundā with Ārya-Sarasvatī and Ekajaṭā on the pedestal while Akṣobhya is at the top flanked by a Bodhisattva on each side. 56 1/2 inches high. 8th-9th century (courtesy Patna Museum, acc. no. 6500; copyright AIIS, Varanasi)



Fig. 333. Bhubaneswar: 8-armed Cunda with a female companion at each corner of the pedestal; 23 inches wide. 9th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar)

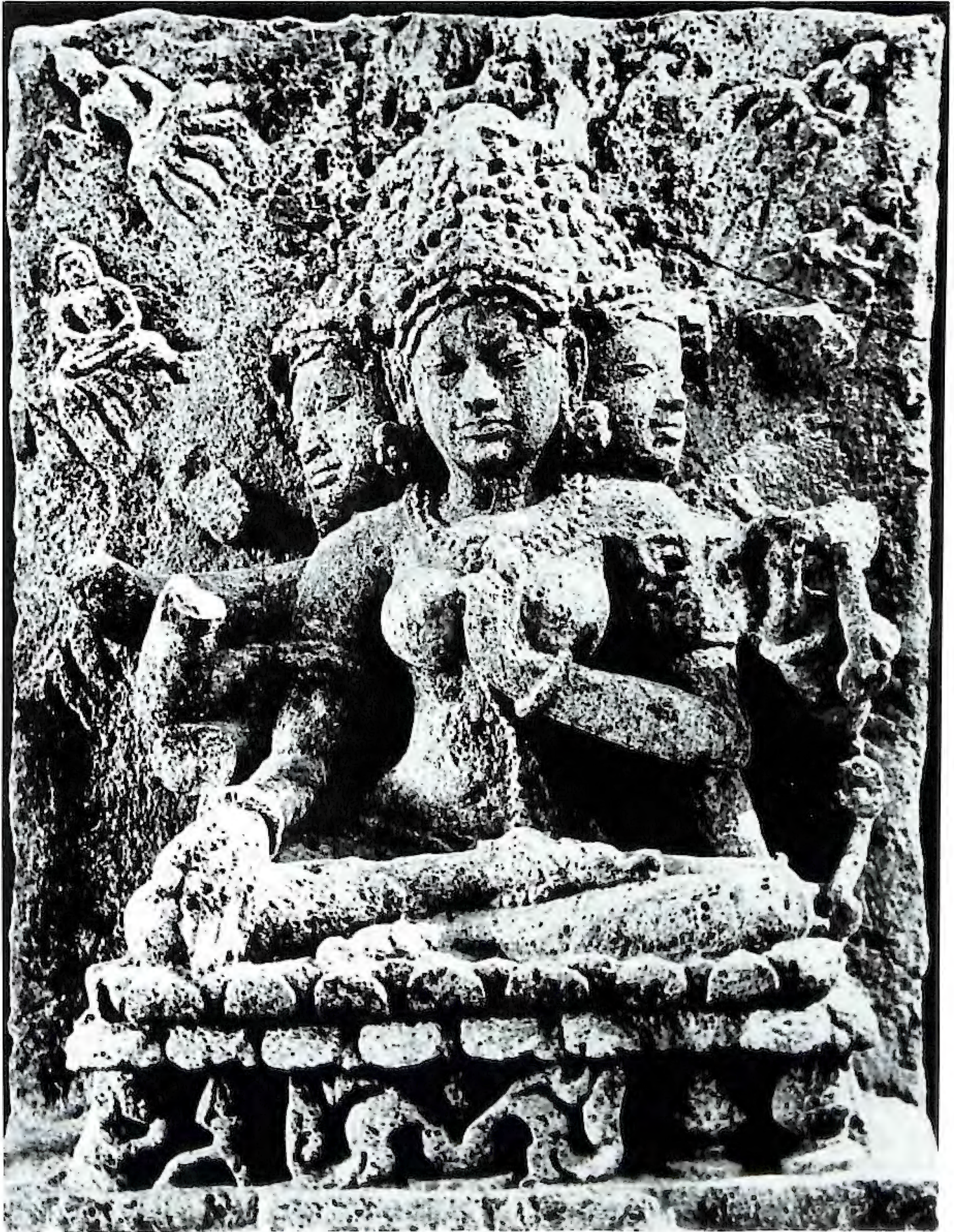


Fig. 335. Ratnagiri: Uṣṇīṣavijayā seated in *sattvaparyaṅka*; 9 1/2 by 6 1/4 inches. Late 10th-early 11th century (copyright ASI).



Fig. 336. Talcher: Paścimeśvara temple compound; 4-armed Bhṛkuṭī. 10th-11th century.



Fig. 337. Tuṇḍurā: Pañcāgni-tapasyā Pārvatī; 15 by 8 3/4 inches. 10th century.

Fig. 339. Acutrajpur: Bhṛkuṭī seated above an *alasā-kanyā* adjusting anklets (bronze); 11 3/4 inches high. 10th-11th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 271).



Fig. 338. Acutrajpur: Bhṛkuṭī (bronze); 13 1/2 inches high. 10th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 274).





Fig. 341. Acutrajpur: 6-armed goddess seated in *vajraparyaṅka* (bronze); 4 3/8 inches high. 9th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 284).



Fig. 340. Ratnagiri: 2-armed female deity with four flanking goddesses; 19 1/2 by 13 1/2 inches. 9th century.



Fig. 342. Kupari: 3-headed, 8-armed female deity. 10th century.



Fig. 344. Dondua-maṭha: 6/8-armed female deity in *vajraparyaṅka* on broken pedestal with Acala attacking Mara; 23 1/2 by 16 inches (with pedestal). 10th century.



Fig. 343. Gareḍipañcana: Buddhanātha Śiva temple compound; 3-headed, 8-armed female deity (worshipped as Durgā) seated in *vajraparyaṅka*. 34 by 18 inches. 11th century.

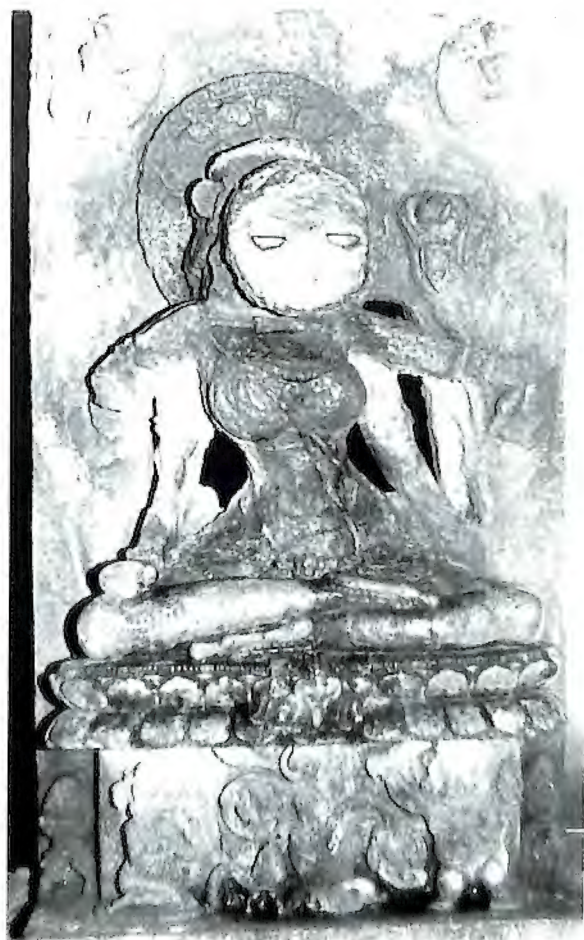


Fig. 345. Baḍa-Tārā: 4-armed female deity (Kurukullā?) in *sattvaparyaṅka* with Hayagrīva on the pedestal; 42 1/2 by 23 inches. 10th century



Fig. 346. Lalitagiri: Aparājitā; 68 1/4 by 29 3/4 inches. 8th-9th century.



Fig. 347. Udayagiri: headless image of Aparājitā; 28 by 26 inches. Mid-8th century.



Fig. 348. Ratnagiri: Tārodbhava Kurukullā in monolithic *stupa*; 10th century.



Fig. 349. Udayagiri: rock-cut image of Tārodbhava-Kurukullā; 35 1/4 by 24 1/2 inches. 8th century (photo by Sasanka Mohanty).



Fig. 350. Acutrajpur: Uḍḍiyana Kurukullā (bronze); 4 1/4 inches high. 11th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 281).



Fig. 351. Chaudar: Vajravārāhī/Vajrayoginī (?); 14 3/4 by 8 inches. 11th century (copyright ASI).



Fig. 352. Dharmaśālā: Vajrayoginī/Ḍākinī (?); 38 by 20 inches. Late 10th-early 11th century.



Fig. 353. Kapila: Vajra-Mahākālī temple: *ḍākinī* striding over a corpse. 11th century.



Fig. 354. Hirapur: Chausat Yogini-*pitha*; Katyayani No. 9. 30 by 17 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 356. Acutrajpur: Aśokakānta-Māricī (bronze); 4 3/8 inches high. 10th-11th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 275)



Fig. 355 Ratnagiri: Monastery 1: Aśokakanta-Marici; 52 1/2 by 30 3/4 inches. Second-half of 8th century



Fig. 357. Lalitagiri: 4-armed Aśokakāntā-Mārīcī; 70 by 28 1/2 inches. 8th-9th century.



Fig. 358. Ratnagiri: 6-armed Mārīcī in *vajraparyaṅka* pulled by 5 sows in niche of monolithic *stūpa*; 9th century.



Fig. 359. Ratnagiri: 6-armed Mārīcī in *vajraparyaṅka* pulled by 7 sows in niche of monolithic *stūpa*; 9th century.



Fig. 360. Ratnagiri: 6-armed Mārīcī in *pratyālīḍha* pulled by 5 horses in niche of monolithic *stūpa*. 9th-10th century.

Fig. 361. Ratnagiri: 6-armed Mārīcī in *pratyālīḍha* pulled by 3 sows in niche of monolithic *stūpa*. 9th-10th century.



Fig. 362. Ratnagiri: 6-armed Mārīcī in *pratyālīḍha* pulled by 7 sows in niche of monolithic *stūpa*. 9th-10th century.





Fig. 363. Salihuṇḍaṁ (A.P.): 6-armed Mārīci in *pratyālīḍha* pulled by 7 horses; 83 1/2 by 51 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 364. Bihar/Bengal: 8-armed Mārīcī in *pratyālīḍha* pulled by 7 horses and accompanied by 5 Tathāgatas; 38 1/2 by 23 inches. Late 10th century (courtesy National Museum, New Delhi).




Fig. 365 Udalā: 6-armed Mārīcī in *pratyālīḍha*; 17 1/2 by 7 1/2 inches. 10th century (courtesy Baripada Museum).




Fig. 366. Khiching: Mārīcīpicuva in *pratyālīḍha*; 25 3/4 by 16 inches. 10th century (courtesy Baripada Museum).



Fig. 367. Acutrajpur: Māricipicuva in *pratyālīdha* pulled by 7 horses: 23 1/2 by 13 1/2 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 368. Ayodhyā: Khuṭiā temple: Saṁkṣipta-Mārīcī. 53 1/2 by 31 1/2 inches. Late 10th century.



Fig. 369. Gareḍipañcana: Buddhanātha Śiva temple compound: Saṁkṣipta-Mārīcī. 12 by 7 inches. Early 11th century.



Fig. 370. Udayagiri (?): Saṁkṣipta-Mārīcī; 45 by 23 inches. 11th century (courtesy Indian Museum, Calcutta).



Fig. 372. Rāmacaṇḍī: Saṁkṣipta-Mārīcī; 27 by 16 1/2 inches. Second-half of 11th century.



Fig. 371 Astaraṅga: Saṁkṣipta-Mārīcī; 26 by 18 inches. Mid-11th century



Fig. 375. Tārāpur: Saṁkṣipta-Mārīcī; 44 1/2 by 21 inches. 11th century.



Fig. 373. Kaduapara: Saṁkṣipta-Mārīcī (Ambikeyī); 44 1/2 by 24 inches. 11th century.



Fig. 374. Gopalpur: Nīlakaṇṭheśvara Śiva temple compound: Saṁkṣipta-Mārīcī (Baghei Thākurāṇī). 41 by 20 1/2 inches. 11th century.



Fig. 376. Ayodhyā: Khuṭiā temple; Varāhamukhī. 22 3/8 by 12 1/2 inches. Late 10th century.



Fig. 377. Māricipur: Uḍḍiyāna-Mārīcī; 41 1/2 by 21 inches. 11th century



Fig. 380. Ayodhyā: Varāhamukhī as companion to Saṁkṣipta-Mārīcī.



Fig. 378. Odisoandeigoda: Uḍḍiyāna-Mārīcī; 16 by 8 1/2 inches. Late 10th-early 11th century.



Fig. 381. Rāmacaṇḍi: detail showing three faces of Mārīcī.



Fig. 379. Ayodhya: detail of Saṁkṣipta Marici showing her three faces and the companion goddess Varttali.



Fig. 382. Sālihuṇḍaṁ (A.P.): Mārīcī; detail of charioteer and chariot pulled by 7 horses. 10th century.

Fig. 383. Caurāsi: Vārāhī temple; Sūrya; detail of chariot pulled by 7 horses. 10th century.





Fig. 384. Ayodhyā: Saṁkṣipta-Mārīcī; detail of chariot pulled by 7 sows. Late 10th century.

Fig. 385. Rāmacaṇḍī: Saṁkṣipta-Mārīcī; detail of chariot pulled by 7 sows. Second-half of 11th century.





Fig. 386. Tārāpur: Saṁkṣipta-Mārīcī; detail of chariot pulled by 7 sows. 11th century.



Fig. 387. Mārīcīpur: Uḍḍiyāna-Mārīcī; charioteer. 11th century.



Fig. 388. Mārīcīpur: *dvārapāla.*



Fig. 389 Ratnagiri: Monastery No. 1:
Jambhala. 19 by 11 inches.
Second-half of 8th century



Fig. 390 Ratnagiri: Pañcika Jambhala; 28 by 19 inches. 9th century



Fig. 391. Ratnagiri: Jambhala (bronze): 6 3/8 inches high. 9th-10th century (copyright ASI).



Fig. 392. Acutrajpur: Jambhala (bronze): 6 1/4 inches high. 9th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 261).



Fig. 393. Lalitagiri: Jambhala; 36 by 19 3/4 inches. 8th-9th century.



Fig. 394. Udayagiri: Jambhala; 40 1/2 by 25 1/4 inches. Mid-8th century.



Fig. 395. Baḍa-Tārā: Jambhala; 22 by 13 1/2 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 397. Ratnagiri: Hāriti; 28 by 18 inches. 9th century.



Fig. 396. Ratnagiri: Jambhala and Vasudhara accompanied by Mañjuvara; 10 by 7 7/8 inches. 10th-11th century (copyright ASI)



Fig. 398. Lalitagiri: Hāritī; 35 by 23 1/4 inches. 8th-9th century.



Fig. 399. Ratnagiri: Vasudhārā; 25 1/2 inches high. 9th century (copyright ASI).



Fig. 400. Ratnagiri. Vasudhara; 30 1/2 inches high. Late 8th-early 9th century



Fig. 401. Balasore: Baṇeśvara temple: Kauberī. 15 1/2 by 8 inches. 13th century.



Fig. 402. Khiching: Vasudhārā; early 10th century.



Fig. 403. Lalitagiri: female attendant of Samantabhadra holding a jewel; Set A. 9th century. See fig. 149a.



Fig. 404. Lalitagiri: female attendant of Samantabhadra holding a sword; Set A. 9th century. See fig. 149a.

Fig. 405. Lalitagiri: female attendant of Maitreya holding a flower; Set A. 9th century. See fig. 150a.



Fig. 406. Lalitagiri: stout attendant of Ākāśagarbha holding a jewel in front of the chest. Set B. 9th century. See fig. 153b.





Fig. 407. Ratnagiri: emaciated *preta* receiving boon from 4-armed Vajrapāṇi. Second-half of 8th century. See fig. 263.



Fig. 408. Lalitagiri: emaciated attendant of Ākāśagarbha holding a jewel and a rosary. Set D. Late 8th century. See fig. 157.

Fig. 409. Ratnagiri: Bhṛkuṭī seated in *vajraparyaṅka* as companion of 4-armed Amoghapāśa. 8th century. See fig. 252.

Fig. 410. Bhubaneswar: Bhṛkuṭī as companion of Cintāmaṇi Lokeśvara with a *preta* attempting to chop down the *kalpavṛkṣa*. 10th century. See fig. 197 (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar).







Fig. 411. Ratnagiri: 2-armed Hayagrīva as companion of 4-armed Amoghapāśa-Lokeśvara. 9th century. See fig. 249.



Fig. 412. Ratnagiri: 4-armed Hayagrīva as companion of 4-armed Amoghapāśa-Lokeśvara. 9th century. See fig. 251.

Fig. 413. Vajragiri: 4-armed Mahābala/Acala (?) as companion of 4-armed Vajrapāṇi; 8th century. See fig. 264 (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar).



Fig. 414. Cuttack (Baniāsāhi): 2-armed Hayagrīva as companion of Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara/Mahākaruṇa. 9th century.





Fig. 415. Ratnagiri: Mahattari-Tārā as companion of 4-armed Amoghapāśa-Lokeśvara; 8th-9th century. See fig. 249.



Fig. 416. Bhubaneswar: Tārā as companion of Cintāmaṇi Lokeśvara; 10th century. See fig. 197 (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar)

Fig. 417. Acutrajpur: Tārā causing an *utpala* to blossom (bronze); 9 inches high. 10th-11th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 280)

Fig. 418. Orasāhi: Ḍākineśvara-pīṭha; Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara pedestal with Tārā, Sudhanakumāra, Hayagrīva, Bhṛkuṭī and Sūcimukha. 11th century. See fig. 222.

Fig. 419. Baudh: broken image of standing Avalokiteśvara flanked by Sudhanakumāra, Tārā, Bhṛkuṭī and Hayagrīva while Sūcimukha and Vajrasattva are on the pedestal. 30 by 33 inches. 9th century.



Fig. 420. Bengal: Viṣṇu/Viṣṇu-Lokeśvara (?) pedestal with 10-armed *cakra-puruṣa* or Avalokiteśvara. 12th century (courtesy National Museum, New Delhi).

Fig. 421. Jājpur: Siddheśvara temple; Lokeśvara/Viṣṇu-Lokeśvara (?) pedestal with Cintāmaṇicakra-Avalokiteśvara framed by a spoked disc. 9th century. See fig. 502.

Fig. 423. Banpur: Tikirai temple: Khadiravaṇī-Tārā pedestal with the *sapta-ratnas* and a standing, emaciated female *preta*. 10th century. See fig. 305.

Fig. 424. Ratnagiri (?): Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara pedestal with the *sapta-ratnas* above and Sūcīmukha, Sudhanakumāra, Hayagrīva and two devotees below; 11th century. See fig. 212 (courtesy Indian Museum, Calcutta).

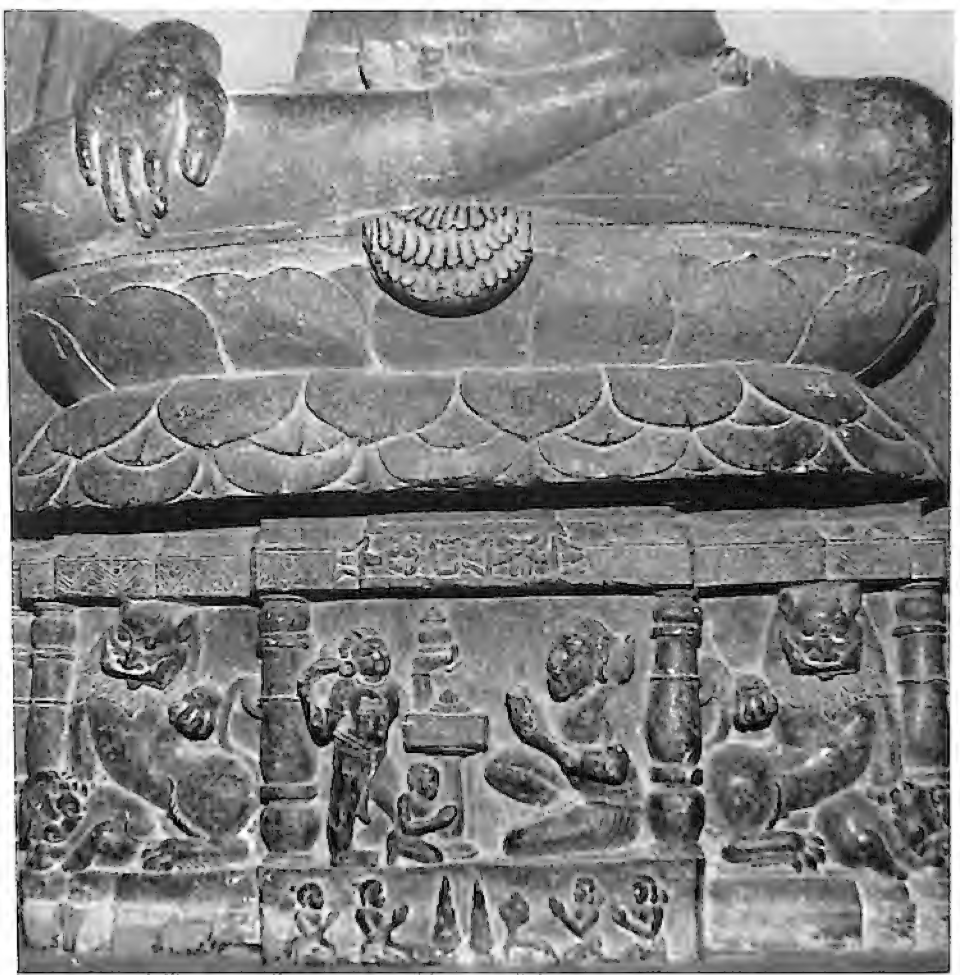


Fig. 422. Khiching: lower part of Buddha image with four *māras* on the lintel above a *śikṣādāna* scene with a seated guru. 10th-11th century.

Fig. 425. Ayodhyā: Khuṭiā temple; Cintāmaṇi-Lokeśvara detail with *pretas* receiving gems from the *kalpavṛkṣa* tree bending around Lokeśvara. 10th century. See fig. 198.



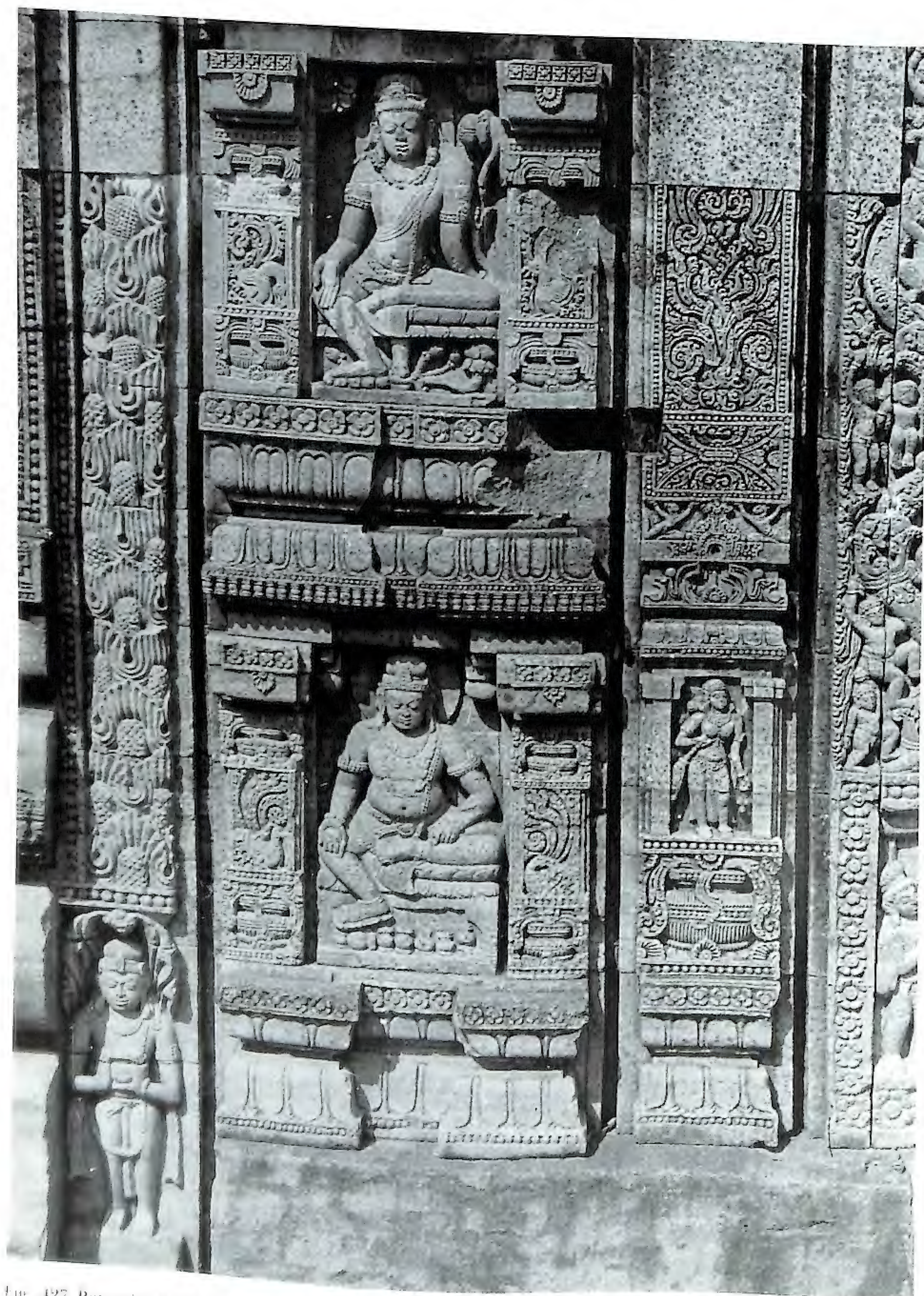


Fig. 127 Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; detail of rear wall of front porch with niche images of Lokeśvara (above) and Jambhala (below). Second half of 8th century



Fig. 426. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; *sapta-ratha* design of a *pāga* on the rear wall of the front porch with a *pābhāga* of four mouldings. Second-half of 8th century.



Fig. 429. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; facade of Period II wall erected in front of sanctum portal. Early 10th century.

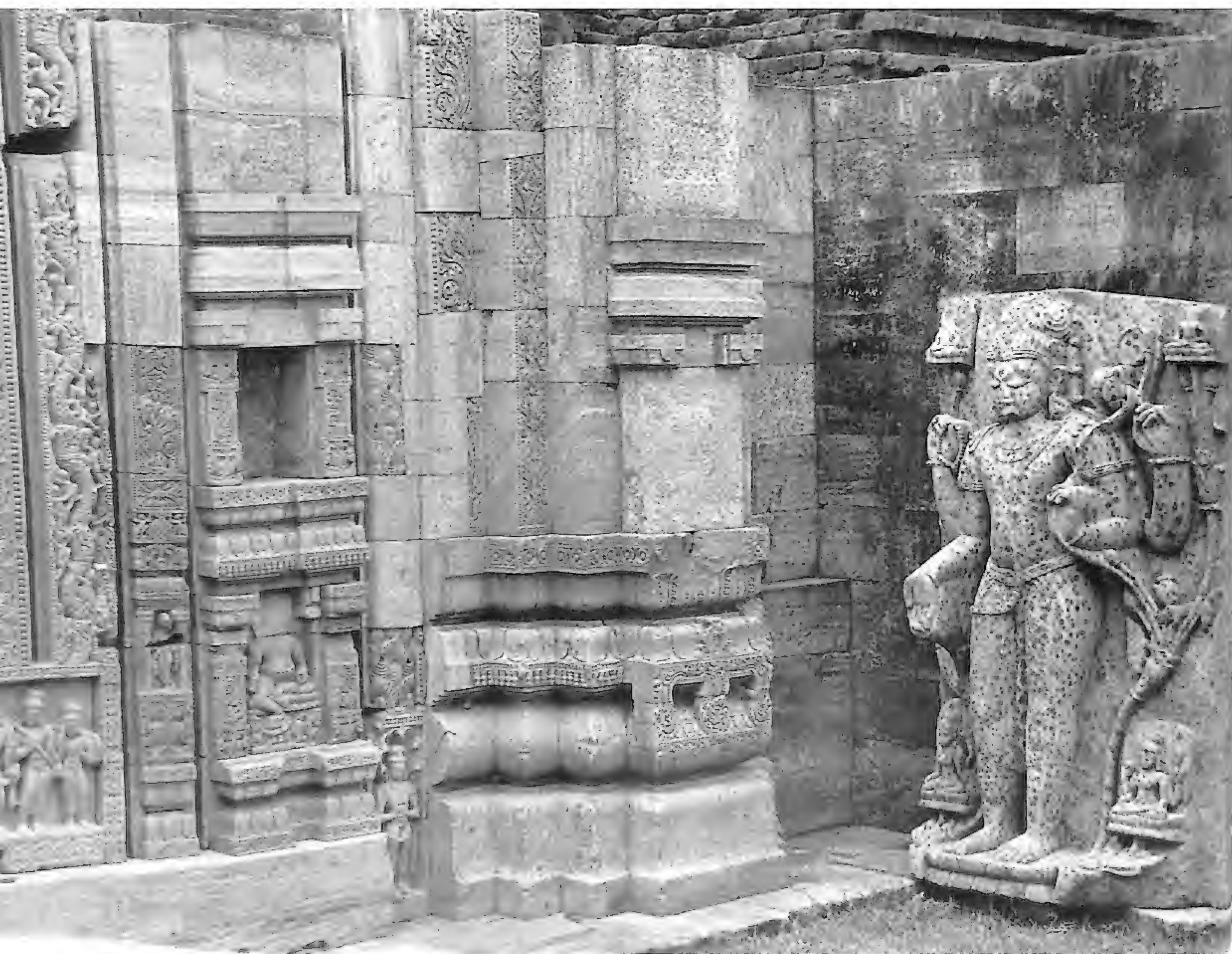


Fig. 128. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1: rear wall of front porch with door jambs, *pabhaga* details and large sculpture of 4-armed Amoghapaśa Lokeśvara. Second-half of 8th century



Fig. 430. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; flank of the facade of Period II. Early 10th century.



Fig. 431. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; detail of facade of Period II. Early 10th century.



Ratnagiri Monastery 1 doorframe
... ... porch. Second-half of 8th



Fig. 433. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; *dvārapāla* grouping of front porch.



Fig. 434. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; *dvārapāla* grouping of front porch.



Fig. 435. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; *dvārapāla* grouping of sanctum.



Fig. 437. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; sanctum doorframe. Second-half of 8th century



Fig. 436. Lalitagiri: detached door jamb with *dvārapāla* and river goddess; 7th century.



Fig. 439. Śukleśvara: Maṇikeśvara Śiva temple: *gelaba* scroll. 9th century.

Fig. 440. Kualo: Kanakeśvara Śiva temple; *gelaba*, *ratikera* and *dhanu-ganthi* scrollwork. 9th century.



Fig. 441. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; *gelaba* scroll. Second-half of 8th century.





. Bhubaneswar: Tāleśvara temple; *ratikera* scrollwork. 8th century.

Fig. 443. Bhubaneswar: Śiśireśvara temple; *ratikera* scrollwork. Third-quarter of 8th century.



Fig. 445. Ratnagiri: Monastery 2; detail of jambs from porch doorframe. 7th century. See fig. 447.

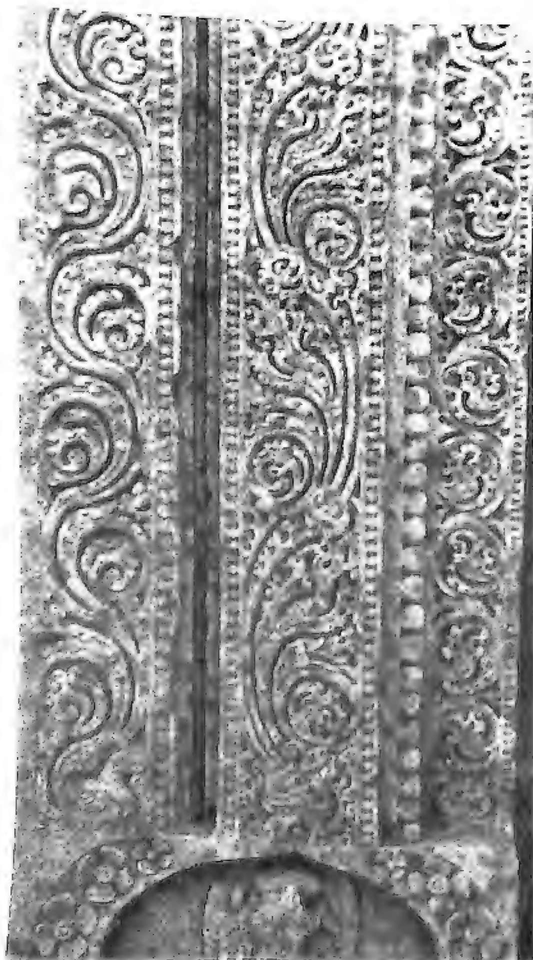


Fig. 444 Ratnagiri detached door jamb: *kuṭilā*, *ratikera* and *kuṭilā* scrollwork 8th century

Fig. 447. Ratnagiri: Monastery 2; door jambs of porch doorframe. 7th century.



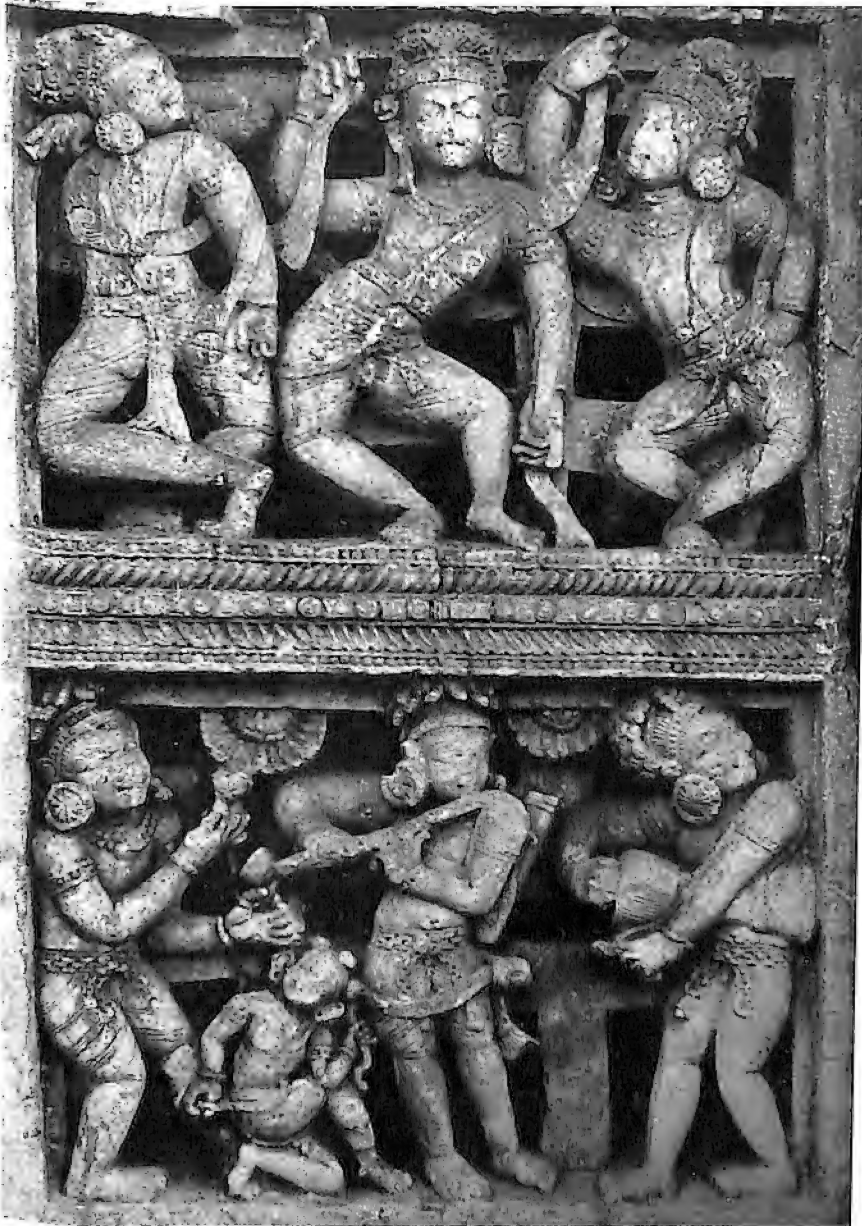


Fig. 446. Bhubaneswar: Paraśurāmeśvara temple; window grille from west end of *jagamohana*. 7th century.



Fig. 448. Kualo: Kanakeśvara Śiva temple; sanctum doorframe. 9th century.

Fig. 448. Udayagiri: *dvārapāla* and *nāga* at base of door jambs; 8th century (courtesy Patna Museum, acc. nos. 6495-97).

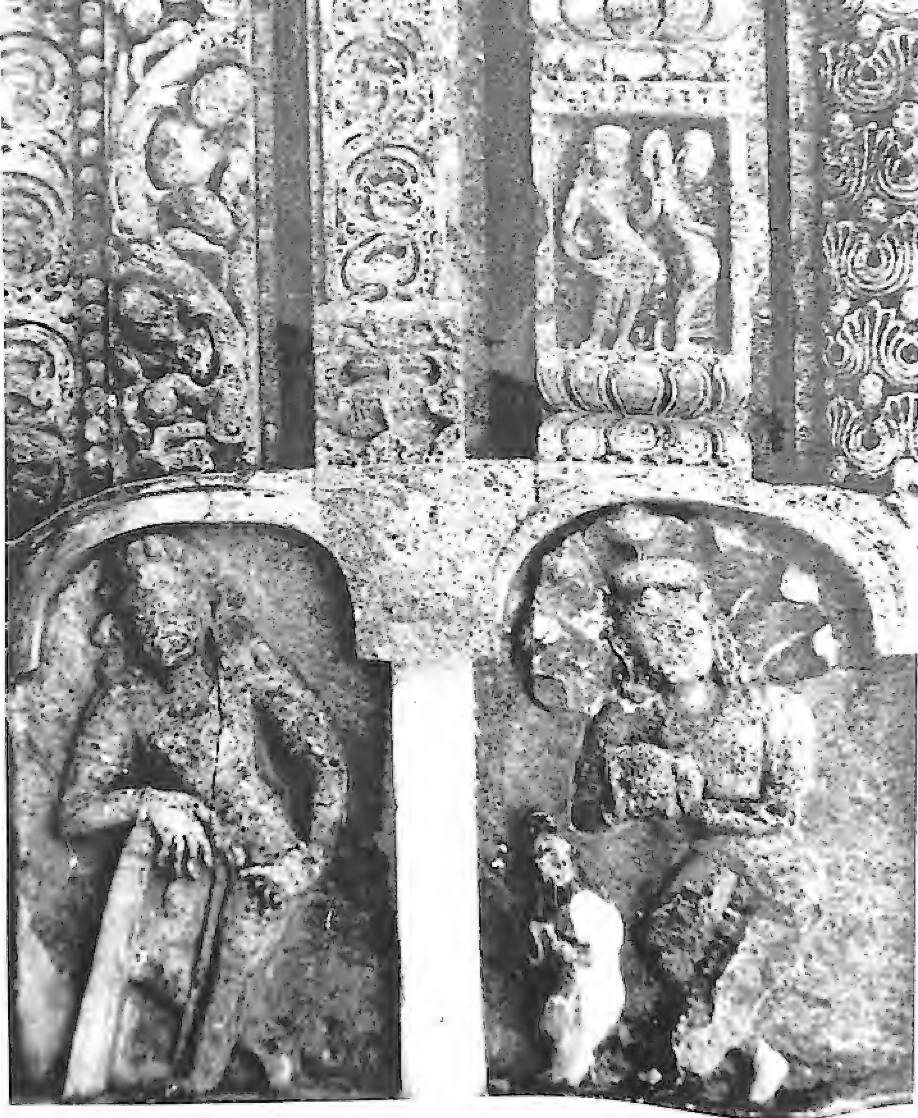


Fig. 449. Ratnagiri: Monastery 2; lintel of porch doorframe. 7th century.

Fig. 450. Ratnagiri: detached lintel with *mithuna*; 10th century.



Fig. 451. Udayagiri: lintel of sanctum doorframe of excavated monastery with Buddha flanked by Lokeśvara and Vajrapāṇi; mid-8th century.

Fig. 452. Bhubaneswar: Śiśireśvara temple; *dvārapāla* and *nāga* on sanctum doorframe. Third-quarter of 8th century.



Fig. 453. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; *nāga* at base of recess on rear wall of front porch. Second-half of 8th century.





Fig. 455. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; Period II facade. *Nāga-stambha* at the base of the recess.

Fig. 456. Udayagiri: door jambs with scroll motifs and *mithunas*; 8th century (courtesy Patna Museum, acc. nos. 6495-97).



Fig. 454. Udayagiri: *nāga* and *nāgī* in niche at base of door jamb; 8th century (courtesy Patna Museum, acc nos. 6495-97).

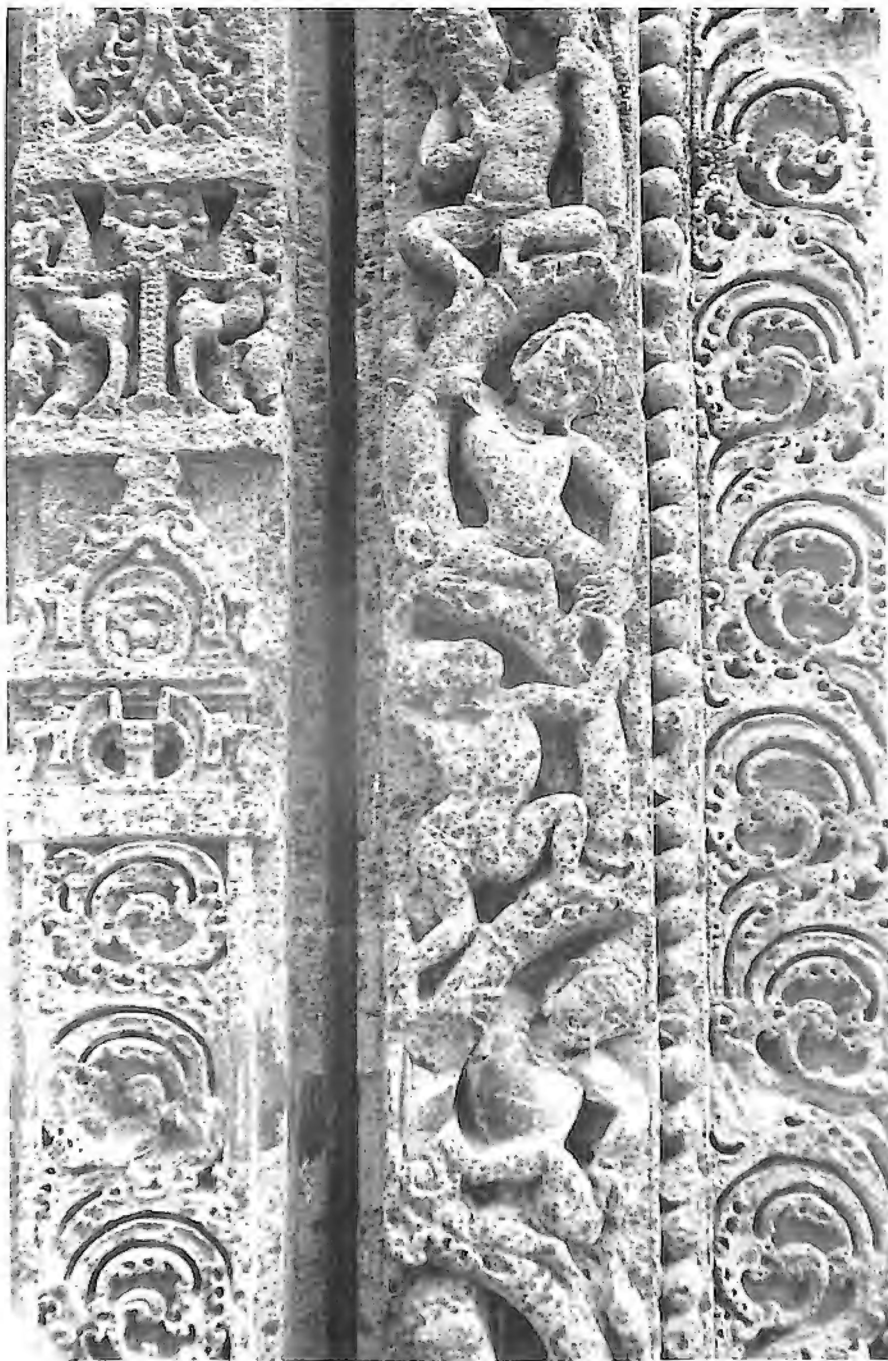


Fig. 457. Udayagiri: door jambs with *gelaba* and *kuṭilā* scrollwork; 8th century (courtesy Patna Museum, acc. nos. 6495-97).



Fig. 458. Lalitagiri: door jambs with *dvārapāla* and river goddess. 7th century.



Fig. 455. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1: Period II facade. *Nāga-stambha* at the base of the recess.

Fig. 456. Udayagiri: door jambs with scroll motifs and *mithunas*; 8th century (courtesy Patna Museum, acc. nos. 6495-97).



Fig. 454. Udayagiri: *nāga* and *nāgī* in niche at base of door jamb; 8th century (courtesy Patna Museum, acc nos. 6495-97)

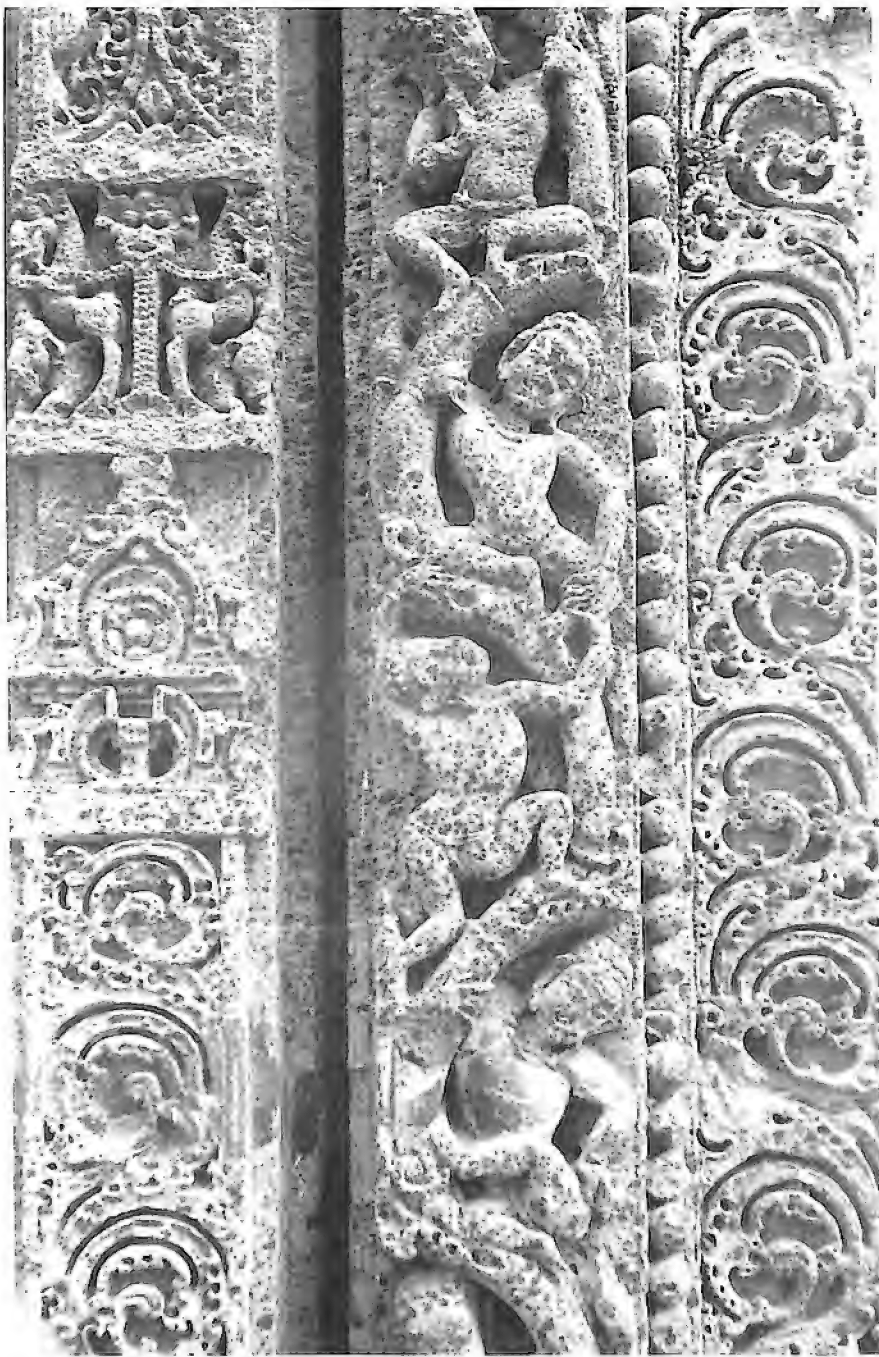


Fig. 457. Udayagiri: door jambs with *gelaba* and *kuṭilā* scrollwork; 8th century (courtesy Patna Museum, acc. nos. 6495-97).



Fig. 458. Lalitagiri: door jambs with *dvārapāla* and river goddess, 7th century.



Fig. 459. Udayagiri: monastery sanctum door jambs: mid-8th century



Fig. 460. Lalitagiri: Monastery 3; *kumbha-stambha*. 6th-7th century.

Fig. 461. Lalitagiri: window grille from apsidal shrine; 31 by 31 inches. 2nd-3rd century.





g. 462. Jharapada (Bhubaneswar): Avalokiteśvara; 78 by 42 inches (broken). Late 10th-early 11th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar).



Fig. 463. Chaudar: Sevasadana compound; broken torso of Avalokiteśvara (?). 40 by 26 inches. 11th-12th century.



Fig. 464. Lalitagiri: detached head of Buddha found near the apsidal shrine. 36 inches high. 7th century.



Fig. 465. Ratnāgiri: head of broken Buddha/Tathāgata image: 49 5/8 inches high. 8th century.



Fig. 466. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; head of sanctum Buddha. 30 inches high. Second-half of 8th century.



Fig. 467. Benisāgar: head of Lakulīśa; late 8th-early 9th century.

Fig. 468. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; head of sanctum Buddha. Second-half of 8th century.

Fig. 469. Bhillideuli: Pūrṇeśvara Śiva temple; head of Buddha. Late 11th-early 12th century.







Fig. 170 Orissa: head of Avalokitesvara. 13 1/2 by 7 inches. Early 9th century (copyright Norton Simon Museum of Art, Norton Simon Foundation. F.75.11.2.S.A.)





Fig. 471. Cuttack: Solapuamā compound; head of 4-armed Bodhisattva (Udayagiri). 9th century.

Fig. 472. Cuttack: Solapuamā compound; head of Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara/ Mahākaruṇa (Udayagiri). 9th century. See fig. 236.

Fig. 473. Lalitagiri: head of Maitreya; Set A. 9th century. See fig. 150a.

Fig. 474. Udayagiri: head of Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara/Mahākaruṇa; 8th century. See fig. 229.







Fig. 475. Ratnagiri: head of Avalokiteśvara; late 8th-early 9th century.

Fig. 476. Banpur: Dakṣaprajāpati Śiva compound; head of Lokeśvara. Late 10th-early 11th century. See fig. 204.





Fig. 478. Khiching: head of Śiva (Umāmaheśvaramūrti); late 10th-early 11th century.

Fig. 477. Khiching: head of Śiva (*ugra* aspect); late 10th-early 11th century.







Fig. 479. Udayagiri: head of Vajrapāṇi; 8th century. See fig. 262.

Fig. 480. Udayagiri: head of Mahāvairocana. 10th century. See fig. 144.

Fig. 481. Gandharāḍī: Nīlamādhava temple; Viṣṇu; early 10th century.

Fig. 482. Ayodhyā: head of Vajrapāṇi/Mañjuśrī; late 10th century. See fig. 260.







Fig. 483. Peḍāgaḍi: head of Kārttikeya; late 9th-early 10th century.



Fig. 484. Solampur: Raghunātha temple; head of Mañjuśrī. 11th century. See fig. 163.

Fig. 485. Khiching: head of Mañjuvara-Mañjuśrī; late 10th century. See fig. 177.

Fig. 486. Ratnagiri: Temple No. 4; head of Vajradharma/Rakta-Lokeśvara. 10th century. See fig. 225.







Fig. 487. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1; head of Vasudhārā. Late 8th-early 9th century. See fig. 400.



Fig. 488. Lalitagiri (?): head of Durgottāriṇi-Tārā; 9th century (courtesy Indian Museum, Calcutta). See fig. 315.

Fig. 489. Bhubaneswar: Mukteśvara temple; detail of *nāgī*. Mid-10th century.



Fig. 490. Ayodhyā: head of Tārā; late 10th century. See fig. 297.





Fig. 491. Maṅgalapur: detail of Prajñāpāramitā; second-half of 11th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar). See fig. 328.



Fig. 492. Bhubaneswar: Liṅgarāja temple; detail of Pārvatī. Second-half of 11th century (copyright ASI).

Fig. 493. Mārīcīpur: Uḍḍiyāna-Mārīcī; detail of heads (side ones restored) and coiffure with serpents and severed hands. 11th century. See fig. 377.





Fig. 494. Udayagiri: fragment with head of Avalokiteśvara and back-slab containing Mānuṣī Buddhas, *ṛṣis*, animals and Bhṛkuṭī in mountain landscape; 29 1/2 by 31 1/2 inches, 8th century (Musée Guimet, Paris; copyright Photo R.M.N.)



Fig. 495. Udayagiri: Jaṭā-mukuṭa Lokeśvara/ Mahākaruṇa; detail of back-slab with Sudhanakumāra, Bhṛkuṭī, *ṛṣis* and 7 Mānuṣī Buddhas. 8th century. See fig. 229.

Fig. 496. Baudh: Rāmeśvara compound; head of broken image of Avalokiteśvara. 29 by 18 inches. 9th century.



Fig. 497. Balasore: Fakir Mohana College compound; Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara. Detail of back-slab with 5 Tathāgatas dispersed in mountain landscape. 11th century (from Kasbā ?). See fig. 216.

Fig 498. Ratnagiri (?): Khasarpaṇa Lokeśvara; detail of back-slab with 5 Tathagatas dispersed in mountain landscape. 11th century (courtesy Indian Museum, Calcutta). See fig. 212.





Fig. 499. Balasore: Fakir Mohana College compound; 2-armed Lakulīśa seated with *yoga-paṭṭa.* 38 by 24 inches. 8th-9th century.



Fig. 500. Bhubaneswar: Bhavānī-Śaṅkara compound; 4-armed Lakulīśa with 18 *tīrtheśas* (detail). 37 1/2 by 19 inches. Late 9th-early 10th century.



Fig. 501. Mudgala: Madhava temple; Mudgala Ṛṣi (Viṣṇu flanked by *cakra-puruṣa* and *gadā-devī*). 59 1/2 inches high. 9th century.



Fig. 502. Jajpur: Siddheśvara temple; multi-armed Lokeśvara/Viṣṇu-Lokeśvara (?). 39 1/2 by 26 inches. 9th century.

Fig. 503. Bhusandapur: Ugra-Tārā temple; Ugra-Tārā. 15th-16th century.



Fig. 504. Baudh: Rāmeśvara temple compound; Mahāvidyā-Tārā. 19th-20th century.



Fig. 505. Javarampur (Kaupur): Manasā/ Jaṅguli; 23 by 12 inches. 10th century.



Fig. 506. Tuṇḍurā: Āstikajaratkāru; 19 1/4 by 10 inches. 9th century.



Fig. 507 Jajpur: Virajā temple; Yamunā affixed to exterior wall of the compound. 14 by 8 1/4 inches. Late 7th-early 8th century



Fig. 508. Ratnagiri: Monastery 1: Yamunā in niche of rear wall of front porch. Second-half of 8th century.



Fig. 509. Udayagiri: Gaṅgā; 53 1/2 inches high; 8th century (courtesy Patna Museum acc. no. 6498; copyright AIIS, Varanasi).



Fig. 510. Udayagiri: Yamuna (now housed in the Mahakali temple); 8th century.



Fig. 511. Fakirpatana (Buhalo): Buddha in *bhumisparsa-mudra*; detail of back-slab with Hindu deities depicted as the four *maras* attacking and then paying homage to Buddha. 11th-12th century. See fig. 91.





Fig. 512. Rāṇipur-Jhariāl: Someśvara temple; Buddha paying homage to the Someśvara-*liṅga*. Late 9th century.

Fig. 513. Ganeswarpur: Pañcapāṇḍava temple; Buddha as *avatāra* of Viṣṇu. Early 10th century.

Fig. 514. Mādhava: Mādhavānanda temple; Buddha as *avatāra* of Viṣṇu. 13th century.





Fig. 516. Bhubaneswar: Brahmeśvara temple; dancing *yoginī/ḍākinī*. Mid-11th century.



Fig. 515. Sujanāgarh: Budhār-caṇḍi temple; Chinnamastā in niche of compound wall as a *mahāvidyā*. Early 20th century.



Fig. 517. Ratnagiri: Kālarātrī (Cāmuṇḍā) and Bhairava being trampled by Sambara; 10th-11th century (courtesy National Museum, New Delhi). See fig. 274.




Fig. 518. Ratnagiri: Kalarātrī (Cāmuṇḍā) and Bhairava being trampled by Sambara; 11th century (courtesy Patna Museum, acc. no. 6505). See fig. 273.



Fig. 519. Acutrajpur: Kalarātrī (Cāmuṇḍā) and Bhairava being trampled by Vajrahuṁkāra (bronze); second-half of 10th century (courtesy Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; acc. no. 239). See fig. 276.



Fig. 520. Kuṇḍeśvara: Haracaṇḍī temple: Buddhist figure as *śava-vāhana* beneath Cāmuṇḍā. Early 12th century.

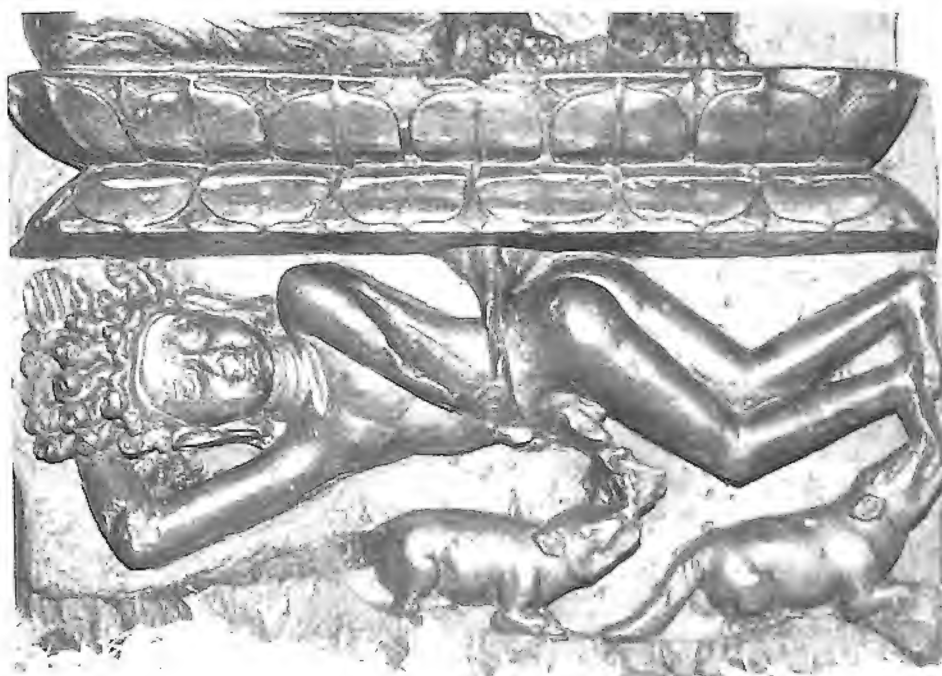


Fig. 521. Pratāpnagari: Dhakulei Thākurāṇī temple; corpse as *puruṣa* beneath Cāmuṇḍā. Late 11th century.



Fig. 522. Devagrāma: corpse as *puruṣa* beneath Cāmuṇḍā. Late 10th century.



. 523. Bhubaneswar: Uttareśvara temple: 4-armed Bhairava in *pratyālīḍha* on corpse. 28 by 16 inches. 9th century.



Fig. 524. Bhubaneswar: Vaitāl Deul compound: *yūpa* with images of Buddha paying homage. Late 8th century.



Fig. 525. Lalitagiri: standing dwarfish figure wearing heavy garment; 21 by 9 1/2 inches. 3rd-4th century.



Fig. 526. Bhubaneswar: Maṇibhadreśvara temple; Buddhist figure as Vāmana *avatāra* of Viṣṇu. 13 by 7 1/2 inches. Early 11th century.



Fig. 527. Ratnagiri: scene of hair-cutting and chanting of *mantras*. 10th century.



Fig. 528. Ratnagiri: inscribed stele; bestiality and scatology scenes. 12th century.